

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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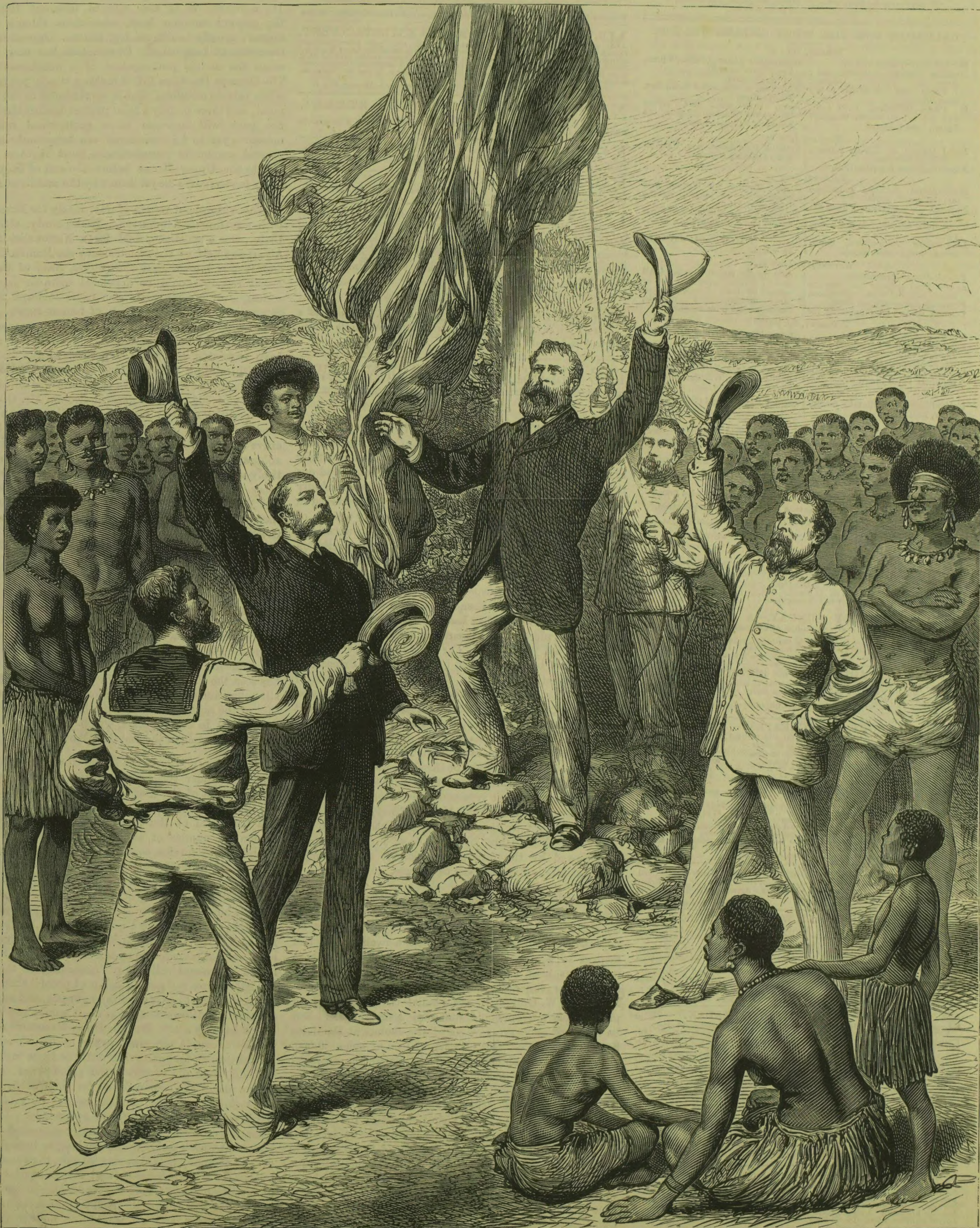
No. 2307.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.

Chief of the Port Moresby Tribe.

Mr. H. M. Chester.



Captain of the Ellangowan.

Rev. J. Chalmers.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN NEW GUINEA: MR. H. M. CHESTER, QUEENSLAND MAGISTRATE, CALLING FOR CHEERS.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE SPOT BY THE REV. W. G. LAWES.)

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 89, Sloane-street, the wife of Oscar de Satgé, of a son.
On May 30, at 77, Camino de Suarez, Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.
On May 27, at Chumba, Punjab, India, the wife of Major Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of the State of Chumba, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Castlegate House, York, Lady Anne Kerr, wife of Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at 32, Bruton-street, the Lady Clinton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On April 7, the Marquis de Polignac to Annette Ethel Marie, eldest daughter of the late Charles Pool Froom, Esq., of 49, Pall-mall.
On the 22nd ult., at Christ Church, Waterloo, by the Rev. T. K. Dickson, M.A., S. Victor Constant, barrister, son of Samuel S. Constant, Esq., of New York, to Florence, youngest daughter of Captain James Price, R.N.R., of Monmouth House, Waterloo, Liverpool.
On the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Bligh, Godfrey Lewis Bosville, only son of George T. Clark, Esq., of Downham, Glamorganshire, to Alice Georgiana Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Linwood Strous, Esq., of 38, Seymour-street.
On the 20th ult., at St. Philip's, Kensington, by the Rev. F. B. Grant, M.A., William, eldest son of R. Callingham, Esq., of The Poplars, Brixton, to Drusilla Lydia (Trottie), eldest daughter of E. Ash, Esq., of Richmond-terrace, Clapham.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14.

SUNDAY, JULY 8.	
Seventh Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m.
Morning Lessons: I. Chron. xxi.	Rev. Canon Howells.
Acts xiv. Evening Lessons:	St. James's, noon.
I. Chron. xxii., or xxviii. 1-21;	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev.
Matt. iii.	W. W. Merry.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.,	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry
3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory;	White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., the
7 p.m., Bishop Jenner.	Bishop of Falkland Isles.
MONDAY, JULY 9.	
Royal College of Music, concert,	National Rifle Association, Wimble-
Guildhall, 3.30 p.m.	don; Shooting begins.
Royal Yorkshire Regatta, Hull.	
TUESDAY, JULY 10.	
Horticultural Society, committee	Chelsea Hospita for Women, new
and promenade show.	building to be opened by the
National Temperance Festival,	Duchess of Albany.
Crystal Palace.	Working-Classes' Sunday Gardening
Toxophilite Society, ladies' day,	Society Show, Dean's Yard, West-
1 p.m.	minster, 2 p.m.
Lincolnshire Agricultural Show,	Races: Windsor and Liverpool
Gainsborough (three days).	Meetings.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.	
Botanic Society, promenade.	debt on the parish church of All
Savage Club costume ball (for the	Saints, South Lambeth, to be
Royal College of Music), Albert Hall	opened by Lady Fitz-Wygram in
Plymouth Horse and Dog Show.	Mrs. Merryweather's grounds,
Oriental Bazaar, for liquidating the	Clapham-road (four days).
THURSDAY, JULY 12.	
Moon's first quarter, 7.49 a.m.	Archery Meeting, Crystal Palace (two
Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis	days).
Lecture, Mr. P. L. Slater on	Races: Kempton Park and Man-
South American Birds.	chester Meetings.
Sanitary Institute, anniversary meet-	National Refuge Harbours' Society,
ing at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m.	public meeting, Willis's Rooms.
FRIDAY, JULY 13.	
Bedfordshire Agricultural Society	Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Show, Bedford.	
SATURDAY, JULY 14.	
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.	Dover Municipal Buildings opened,
Geologists' Association, excursion to	the Duke and Duchess of Connaught
the Medway Valley.	to be present.

SEASIDE SEASON.—THE SOUTH COAST.

BRIGHTON.	Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.
SEAFOORD.	Trains also from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
EASTBOURNE.	Return Tickets from London, available for eight days.
ST. LEONARDS.	Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets.
HASTINGS.	Improved Train Services.
WORKING.	Pullman Car Trains between Victoria and Brighton.
LITTLEHAMPTON.	
BOGNOR.	
HAYLING ISLAND.	
PORTSMOUTH.	
SOUTHEAST.	

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEKDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets, 12s. 6d.; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Express-Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria, 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY
SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 8.30 a.m. and 12.3 p.m., calling at East Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via
NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN,
EXPRESS DAY SERVICE—Every Weekday as under:—

Victoria Station.	London Bridge Station.	Paris.
July 7 Dep. 8.10 a.m.	Dep. 8.20 a.m.	Arr. 6.40 p.m.
" 9 " 8.40 "	" 8.50 "	" 7.30 "
" 10 " 9.10 "	" 9.20 "	" 7.55 "
" 11 " 10.05 "	" 10.15 "	" 8.25 "

NIGHT TIDAL SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge
8.0 p.m. every Weekday and Sunday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 2nd Class.
Available for Return within One Month. £2 15 0 £1 19 0
Third-Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.
The "Normandy" and "Brittany," splendid fast paddle-steamers, accomplish the passage between Newhaven and Dieppe frequently under Four Hours.
A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.
Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton
Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The
SUMMER SERVICE of FAST TRAINS are now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

FOURTHLY NIGHTLY and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to TUESDAY (First
Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are issued by all Trains to the above-named Stations at reduced fares.

TOURIST TICKETS, available up to Dec. 31, 1883, are also issued from London
(Liverpool-street) to Fife, Scarborough, Whitby, and the principal Tourist Stations in Scotland.
For full particulars see bills.
London, July, 1883. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The
most direct, rapid, picturesque, and delightful Route from England to Italy.
EXCURSIONS to the celebrated RIGI (by the Mountain Railway from Arth Station of the St. Gothard Railway), and the Alpine passes of the Furca, Oberalp, and the Valleys of the Tessin, Rhone, and Rhine, London to Lucerne, 24 hours; to Milan, 23 hours; Venice, 43 hours; Florence, 44 hours; Rome, 51 hours; Naples, 56 hours.
SECOND-CLASS Carriages to the EXPRESS TRAINS in Switzerland. Carriages lighted with gas, and fitted with the Safety Continuous Brakes; Sleeping Cars; and excellent Buffets at the Swiss Stations.
The Tunnel of St. Gothard is traversed in Twenty-three Minutes with perfect safety, and free from inconvenience.
Tickets: Great Eastern, South-Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover Railways.

LAKE OF LUCERNE.—Important Notice.—Travellers
desirous of varying their journey by a trip on the Lake between Lucerne and Fluelen can conveniently do so, arriving in time to take the trains at Fluelen or Lucerne, as the steamers correspond. A voyage on this magnificent Lake affords the greatest pleasure, and a beneficial change after a fatiguing railway journey. The large Saloon Steamers start at frequent intervals. Fare, 3.60. First-class Buffet. Prospectuses at the Hotels.

SWISS Postal Service.—During the Summer Season will be
commenced the complete ALPINE ROUTES, as follow:—The Simplon, Splügen, Bernharden, Brünig, Furka, Oberalp, Schyn, Julier, Albula, Flüela, Lukmanier, Landwasser, Landquar, Charnia, Maloja, Aigle, Chateau d'Oex, Bule, Saanen, Bulle, Hottigen, in the valley of Simmenthal; as also on the Routes Beckenhofen, Sarnen, and Brunnen Einsiedeln. A regular Postal Service with comfortable Post Carriages with Coupes and Banquettes. The fares are regulated by the Swiss Government. Extra post-carriages can be obtained on most of these routes; to secure which, or the ordinary course, address—the Tourist Offices of Messrs. COOK and SON, GAZE and SON, and CAYGILL, in London.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, PALL MALL EAST, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE,
completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

TINWORTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN.
Upwards of One Hundred subjects from the Bible, in Terra-Cotta and Doulin Ware, including "The Release of Barabbas," "Preparing for the Crucifixion," "Christ's Entry into Jerusalem," and "Going to Calvary."
TINWORTH EXHIBITION, ART GALLERIES,
9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER
COLOURS, Piccadilly, W.—The SIXTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. To which is added a Loan Collection of the Works of the late Vice-President, W. L. Leitch, including several works from the collection of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
The new and magnificent entrance from Piccadilly is now open.—The world-famed **MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,** the oldest established and most popular entertainment in the world.
EVERY NIGHT, at EIGHT;
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.
All the year round.
GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
All the new songs received with the most enthusiastic manifestations of delight. Production of a Grand Military Sketch, THE CHARLESTOWN BLUES.
Mr. G. W. MOORE and Company.
Tickets & Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. **TREASURE TROVE** (a new First Part), by Arthur Law; Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled **OUR MORNING PERFORMANCE**, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three; Evening—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. No fees.
Will close Saturday, July 28; Reopen for the Autumn Season, Monday, Oct. 1.

NATIONAL PANORAMA, YORK STREET,
WESTMINSTER.
PANORAMA of the BATTLE of TEL-EL-KEBIR NOW OPEN, Nine a.m. to Eight p.m. Admission, 1s.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.—BATTLE of TEL-EL-KEBIR.
By the celebrated painter Olivier Pichat. Open Daily, Nine a.m. to Eight p.m. Admission, 1s.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.—Open Daily, Nine a.m. to
Eight p.m. Admission, 1s. Opposite St. James's Park Station, York-street, Westminster.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE BELLS.—Every Evening
at 8.45 until July 10. Matthias, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 7.45, by THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. HAMLET, July 11 to 13; THE BELLS, July 14; THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, July 16 to 18; EUGENE ARAM and THE BELLS' STRA-AGEM, July 19 to 21; LOUIS XI., July 23 to 25; CHARLES I., July 26 and 27. MORNING PERFORMANCES.—THE BELLS, To-day (Saturday), at 2.30. Matthias, Mr. Irving; HAMLET, July 14; THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, July 21. Irving's Benefit and last night of the season, July 28. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five.

NEW TALE BY JAMES PAYN.

In this Number, being the first of a New Volume, is commenced a Tale by James Pavn, entitled THE CANON'S WARD, to be continued weekly until completed.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

For the moment this country is the *bête noire* of Parisian journalism. The caustic bitterness of our French contemporaries, if it is to be taken seriously, is painfully surprising. No doubt the fit will ere long cease, and our neighbours once again learn to put up with kindly criticism from those whose alliance they have valued in the past and will need in the future. Already a topic of graver interest has supplanted these querulous lucubrations. The Comte de Chambord is, at the moment we write, on his death-bed. The Mediæval and Absolutist views of "Henry V.," held with a consistency and tenacity that have extorted general respect, have made him a very harmless Pretender since the French Republic was established. The worthy gentleman has had the good sense to refrain from useless plots while idolising his cherished Lilies and his traditional White Flag. For some ten years the Comte de Paris has been recognised by the childless Prince and his Legitimist followers as the heir to the throne of France. That the antique Claimant should be succeeded by a Pretender of the modern type and of proved capacity cannot but excite some misgiving in a country where political institutions are not deeply rooted, and a powerful Roman Catholic Church favours Monarchical ideas. The recent expulsion of the Orleanist Princes from the army was an emphatic tribute to their social influence. No doubt the foremost representative of Royalty on the other side of the Channel will be exceedingly circumspect; for any attempt to assert the abstract claim which has been bequeathed to him by the exile of Frohsdorf would be followed by the prompt banishment of the entire Orleanist family from the soil of France.

If our French critics had been less hasty in their ungenerous imputations, they would have discovered that the cholera which has broken out in Egypt was not an importation from India. Great heat, a swampy soil, and neglect of sanitary habits, which make the pestilence indigenous near the embouchure of the Ganges, may account for the outbreak on the estuary of the Nile. Indeed Sir W. Gull expresses a belief that, in its present phase, it is not epidemic, and may soon subside. But be that as it may, the ravages of the cholera at Damietta have been terrible. Out of a population of some 30,000, about 1000 have already fallen victims to the scourge. Although a cordon of soldiers has been drawn around the plague-stricken town, isolated cases have occurred in neighbouring places. There is reason to fear that Alexandria has not escaped the visitation, while the helpless panic that prevails at Cairo rather invites the approach of the insidious disease. The precautions of the responsible military authorities will probably secure immunity for the British army of occupation. It would be well, however, for the subjects of the Khedive if they were for a time placed under the authority of a European Medical Commission with despotic powers; if, indeed, they could do anything effectual to overcome Oriental fatalism.

Loss of life is not the only calamitous result of an epidemic of cholera. It acts as a blight upon the ordinary current and conditions of life. The falling value of Suez Canal shares, the depression of our great steam-boat companies, and the restriction of mercantile enterprise are the signs of a general uneasiness which the facts, so far, hardly warrant. Spite of ill-omened prophecies, it seems improbable that the cholera will travel westward.

Englishmen are luxuriating in an old-fashioned summer, and must not complain if sultry weather generates severe thunderstorms. With a thermometer ranging from 80 deg. to 90 deg. in the shade—a heat that at times invites sun-strokes, and forbids military parades—we may hope for an early harvest. Should the present genial warmth continue, the crops will be ready for the reaping-machine early in August. For five or six years there has not at this season been the promise of so much abundance. If, however, it is not safe to discount the future, the present summer heat, anomalous though it may appear, greatly facilitates legislation. Opposition to the Government languishes. Obstruction has now come to mean the useless prolongation of a wearisome Session. The Corrupt Practices Bill is making steady progress, and when private members' time is surrendered to the Government, and there is only a faint protest against the demand, the pace will increase in a geometrical ratio. The measures yet to be considered are important, but under present auspicious circumstances most of them may be sent to the Upper House before the end of July, and be ready to receive the Royal assent by the middle of August.

The triumphant return of Mr. Healy for Monaghan is both startling and ominous. That county, although in Ulster, was a promising field for a Nationalist irruption. About one half of the constituency are Roman Catholics, and it was known that the priests, spite of the recent Papal rescript, could be depended upon to support the colleague of Mr. Parnell, who came forward not as a Separatist but as a champion of tenant-right. In fact, the expectation that the return of Mr. Healy would help to bring about an extension of the Land Act seems to have regulated the votes deposited in the ballot-box. Notwithstanding the combined efforts of landlords and Orangemen, the Conservative candidate was defeated by a majority of 365. At the general election Mr. Givan (who has recently retired) and Mr. Findlater, the Liberal candidates, beat their Conservative opponents by a decisive majority. But on Saturday last Mr. Pringle, the adherent of the Government, was nowhere. He was entirely supplanted by Mr. Healy. Indeed, the votes thrown away upon the Liberal would not have sufficed to place Mr. Monroe at the head of the poll. The gratitude of those who had heretofore given their support to Mr. Givan was "a lively sense of favours to come," and they concluded that they could best gain their object by rallying to the side of Mr. Healy, who promised them, as a sure result of his election, an extension in their favour of the Land Act of 1881. Apparently they were unconscious or careless of the possibility that his return would be a conspicuous triumph of the Separatist party. The result has enormously increased the prestige of Mr. Parnell. He would have been satisfied to have beaten the Government, to which he is violently opposed. But he has seen the success of his own protégé in an Ulster constituency, and thus the conviction has been strengthened that at the next general election he will be able to secure from sixty to eighty seats, which will give him a controlling influence in the Imperial Parliament.

As was only proper, the Home Government have taken time to consider the grave questions arising out of the audacious act of the Queensland Legislature in annexing the island-continent of New Guinea to the British Empire, and the claim of the Australian colonists to take possession of a number of adjacent islands to prevent their occupation by foreign countries. On Monday night, Lord Derby in the one House, and Mr. Gladstone in the other, announced the decision of her Majesty's Ministers. The high-handed proceeding of the Queensland colonists, who number hardly a quarter of a million and possess territory six times the size of the United Kingdom, is disallowed—it is null in law—and it was stated that the Home Government are not prepared to annex New Guinea. Such a step is not at present called for. According to the Colonial Minister, there is "not a shadow of proof" that any other country desires to gain a footing in Papua, and any attempt to found a settlement on that coast would not be viewed as "a friendly act." But the Home Executive is prepared to take adequate measures, so far as British adventurers are concerned, for preserving order in those regions. His Lordship does not repudiate the principle of annexation, but he places the responsibility for such action upon the right shoulders. The problem cannot be solved by one single colony, but by Australia as a whole. If the confederated colonies—and Lord Derby expressed an earnest hope that such a union would ere long be brought about—desired to annex neighbouring islands, the question would be ripe for a final decision, and for an equitable division of responsibilities. This statesman-like judgment on the whole case will commend itself to public opinion in the mother-country, and we would fain hope in the colonies also.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It was by a happy coincidence indeed that the Great Irving Banquet at St. James's Hall was fixed for the Fourth of July, the anniversary of American Independence; and thus, while in the United States the American small boy is exploding squibs and crackers and letting off toy cannon to the imminent danger of his own and his neighbours' limbs ("Fourth of July cases" are well known in all American hospitals), the guests (more than five hundred in number) at St. James's Hall will be enthusiastically wishing God-speed to Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry on their proximate departure for the States; while the toast of "Literature" will be most appropriately proposed (together with "Science" and "Art") by Lord Houghton, and in its literary aspect responded to with equal propriety by his Excellency Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister.

The distinguished author of the "Biglow Papers" is a fluent and felicitous speaker, and his addresses are generally enlivened by touches of delicate humour. Still, in American Ministerial speeches at English public dinners there has always been a curious family likeness. We hear, perhaps, a little too much about Shakspeare, Dean Swift, and "Lord" Bacon. An American never fails to be-lord Francis of Verulam.

A very pretty and tasteful table doily, with the head of Henry Irving photographed thereupon, has been courteously forwarded to me by Messrs. Baylis, Gilles, and Co., of Newgate-street. The elegant trifle was specially manufactured for the festivity of the Fourth. I shall keep the doily as a memento of the dinner to which I am not going. The weather is a little too sultry to undergo the anguish of sitting for hours at a crowded tavern table, surrounded by viands which you do not wish to eat, and liquors which you do not wish to drink. I am content to have been present at a charming farewell dinner, at which some forty gentlemen were present, recently given to Henry Irving by his fellow-members of the Rabelais Club. Sir Frederick Pollock was in the chair, and both eloquently and judiciously proposed Mr. Irving's health; to which the great actor replied in a graceful, thoughtful, and altogether most interesting speech.

It was at the restaurant of the Grosvenor Gallery that the repast took place; and, after dinner, Sir Coutts Lindsay liberally suggested an adjournment to the Grosvenor Gallery itself. And among the noble and beautiful pictures there a truly rare "conversazione" did we have.

To be able to escape from a large public "feed" is indeed a sweet boon; but there are some big dinners at which attendance is a case of "must." I mean Charity dinners, at which it is your bounden duty to put in an appearance—not only to give your mite to the charity but to "support" the chairman. Of such festivals is the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, which was held with brilliant success at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the Twenty-Seventh June. Now Wednesday is, as I have frequently hinted, "Echoes" day with the Distressed Compiler of this page, and a desperately hard-working day it generally is; but I contrived to be present for about an hour at the Freemasons':—coming in with the iced pudding, and going away after the chairman had made the speech of the evening, and the eminent tragedian Mr. William Creswick had responded to the toast of the Drama.

It was Mr. Wilson Barrett, lessee and manager of the Princess's Theatre, excellent actor and genial gentleman, who was in the chair. A capital chairman and a capital speech. The "Silver King" spake golden words; and in response to his persuasive eloquence came a subscription of nine hundred pounds in aid of a most modest, deserving, and economically-managed charity. All honour, too, to kindly and clever Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, who, according to his wont, had gathered together a bright band of accomplished musical artistes, who gave their services "free, gratis, and for nothing." So we had songs and duets delightfully sung by Miss José Sherrington, Miss de Fonblanque, Miss Agnes Larkcom, Madame Ziméri, Miss Hope Glenn, and Miss Agnes Huntington, and by Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Bernard Lane, and Mr. Gilbert Campbell; Mr. Ganz presiding at the pianoforte.

It must be close upon fifty years since I was taken for the first time to behold a Christmas pantomime at the Theatre Royal, Brighton. I have quite forgotten the title of the entertainment—it was Harlequin Something, of course—but I have a distinct remembrance of some of the episodes in the "comic business," among which were the incidents of a policeman being boiled in a copper, and emerging therefrom in the guise of a prodigious and brightly scarlet lobster, and of Mr. Clown (one of the true old Joey Grimaldi pattern) cramming a baby into a post-office letter-box. I was told afterwards that I very nearly went into convulsions, not of merriment, but of terror at the spectacle of the maltreatment of the helpless infant by the nefarious clown. Still I own, remorsefully but candidly, that in after-life experience of babies (the American "sleeping-car baby" is the awfulest of the infants that I have ever encountered), there has now and again come over me a grim and darksome desire to thrust a baby into a letter-box, in order to stop its yells.

Fortunately, the barbarous act continues to be illegal. I have been attentively perusing the Treasury Warrant giving in detail the regulations affecting the New Parcel Post; and among them I find a clearly implied prohibition to put babies into the post. No "parcel containing a live animal of any kind whatsoever" is to be sent. The inhibition also covers, I suppose, boxes of leeches, tin cans full of "gentles," live guinea pigs, cockatoos, and squirrels. Poor Frank Buckland was very fond of carrying about with him a baby crocodile in a cigar-box. It is, happily, illegal to send alligators (alive) through the New Parcel Post.

But you may send a stuffed alligator, provided that the dimensions of the creature in length and girth (measured round the thickest part) do not exceed six feet, and that the weight thereof be not more than seven pounds. Let me see: that should cover a small leg of mutton, a brace of salmon trout, a Bayonne ham, or a new hat, box and all. The next report of the Postmaster-General will doubtless contain some remarkably curious information as to the articles which have been sent by parcel post. Human skulls, whole skeletons of monkeys, Dutch cheeses, wax dolls, warming-pans, and Noah's arks will probably be comprised in the catalogue. The New Parcel Post should be a great boon to the public at large. Personally, I regard with nervous dread its coming into operation on the First of August. I fear the Greeks—not their gifts—but the things they send, and of which they may send an even greater quantity and variety next August to be inspected, criticised, and financially valued by your humble servant. There is horror in the thought of being peremptorily desired to give one's opinion on the merits of a supposititious Cremona fiddle said to have belonged to Dr. Arne, or to state the market value of a tea-caddy erst the property of Mrs. Trimmer.

Mem.: When I was a young man, and the editor of a small weekly paper, a firm of agricultural implement makers once sent me for review, of all things in the world, a scythe. My editorial sanctum was very small, and the scythe looked large enough to serve the turn of Old Father Time. The formidable implement was swathed in haybands, but it did not look any the less murderous for its envelope; and I was always fearful while I was writing that the accursed thing would come tumbling out of the cupboard in which it had been bestowed, and decapitate me. The office boy, if I remember aright, gave notice to leave, "all on account" of that scythe. I believe that the Scythian terror was dispelled at last by the landlord seizing the scythe, with other chattels, for rent.

We all remember the lady of whom it was said that to converse with her was "a liberal education." I fancy that most readers of Lord Ronald Gower's "Reminiscences," recently published by Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., will agree with me in the opinion that his pages contain a good store of material not only for a liberal, but for a fashionable, a genealogical, an artistic, and a cosmopolitan education. The singularly accomplished and amiable author of these two most pleasant volumes has seen men and cities. He is himself a facile draughtsman and a graceful sculptor, and can not only talk (and talk delightfully) about things of beauty, but he can create them. It is not my province to criticise his book; but I may testify to the entertainment and instruction which it has afforded me. The chapters relating to Stafford House in the past and the present and to the author's mother, the late beautiful, brilliant, and munificent Duchess of Sutherland (she was the earliest patroness of Alexander Munro, the sculptor, while the Duke, her husband, more than once befriended that worst-treated of English painters Benjamin Robert Haydon), are especially interesting.

Lord Ronald Gower first appeared on this earthly scene at Stafford House in the year 1845. What fresh stores of "Reminiscences" may we expect when the author has attained the age of fifty! Meanwhile, I place his handsome volumes on my shelves between Lord Albemarle's book and Countess Brownlow's "Septuagenarian" memories. The first is preceded by the autobiography and correspondence of Mary Granville (Mrs. Delany), six goodly octavos.

At the same time, one would feel sincerely obliged if Lord Ronald Gower would explain the variation in the orthography of his family name in the list of subscribers to the first edition of Dryden's Virgil, the large paper folio copy of which is now before me. Lord Ronald tells us (Vol. I., p. 61) that "Leveson" should be pronounced "Looson." But among the Dryden Virgil subscribers (to the engravings at five guineas each) I find first printed the name of "Sir John Leuson Gore, Bart.," and next, among the ordinary subscribers "Lady Jane Leveson Gower." The printer of the list of subscribers may have been a precursor in phonetics of the respected Mr. Isaac Pitman; for, turning to page 517 of the Virgil, I find appended to the engraving executed at the cost and charges of the Baronet called elsewhere "Sir John Leuson Gore, Bart.," the style and titles of "Sir John Leveson Gower, Bart., of Trent-ham, in Staffordshire."

Mem.: In the subscription-list the future Viscount Bolingbroke (or Bullingbrook?) appears as Henry "St. Johns," Esq., and elsewhere I have seen it printed "Saintgeon." The Earl of Inchiquin is the Earl of "Inchiqueen"; and the famous sculptor Grinling Gibbons appears as "Grinlin Guibbons." What's in a name?

If you will only take the trouble to run down to Liverpool, or run across Ireland to Queenstown, and jump on board a Cunard steam-ship bound to New York (that is the way we travel nowadays), you will be in ample time to witness at least the close of a remarkable Mining and Industrial Exhibition, which was opened on July 2, and will come to a conclusion on Aug. 3. To be sure, you will have to go somewhat further afield than New York to see this peculiar show, which is being held at Santa Fé, New Mexico. The exhibition is styled "The Santa Fé Tertio-Millennial Celebration," and I have just received the programme, embellished on one side by a chromolithograph representing a group of cactus and prickly pear, with a background of esparto grass, and on the other by the effigy of a caballero of Castilian appearance bestriding a mustang. A period of more than three hundred years is to be illustrated by the pageants enacted; and "Three Distinct Civilisations," Anglo-Saxon, Spanish, and Indian, "all resident within the territory," are to be exhibited.

Processions of Anglo-American firemen; an opening address from Governor Sheldon; races and games by Pueblo Indians, an ambushade and sham fight by the Zuni tribe,

under the direction of Mr. Frank Cushing; a trotting-match; a "grand reunion of the 'Old Timers' of the Territory"; a "drummers' tournament"; Mexican sports, including "hombres montados jugando al gallo"; war dances by the Mescalero, Jicarilla and Navajos Apaches, with squaws, papooses, and medicine men; an ancient Spanish tournament; athletic sports; and a parade of representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic:—these are but a very few items in the prodigious programme of the Tertio-Millennial Celebration and Mining and Industrial Exhibition at Santa Fé. Be in time! With plenty of money, and taking care not to lose connecting trains, you might reach New Mexico by the third week in July. I would be off to Santa Fé to-morrow, if I could.

It is edifying to remark how considerations of scarceness rather than intrinsic excellence continue to govern the prices reached by the books in the Beckford Library, the third portion of which is now being sold by Messrs. Sotheby. A rare oblong quarto, "The Schole-House for the Needle," illustrated with designs for lace, and for which a lover of books, as books, would not give more than a few shillings, sold for fifty-eight pounds. It was of the date of 1624, and in black letter. A sumptuous copy of the Marquis of Newcastle's "Horsemanship," in French, and of the original edition of 1657, went, cheap, at fifty-three pounds; while a little duodecimo printed by Elzevir in 1667, "Les Imaginaires et les Visionnaires," bound by Desuail, realised seventeen pounds fifteen shillings. Even a more characteristically "fancy" price was attained by a book in Dutch, published in 1699, and described as rare "on account of its having been suppressed as casting doubts on the birth of the Empress of Russia." This Batavian treasure was knocked down for eleven guineas. Mr. Hull, in "Gilbert Gurney," would have been an eager bidder for the little Dutch book of dead and gone scandal. You will remember that the enthusiastic bibliomaniac in question paid a large sum for a ragged tome in Latin, which he thought (he was not, himself, acquainted with the Latin tongue) had been written to prove that Edward VI. never had the toothache.

All the way from South Travancore writes a correspondent (I cannot wholly distinguish his initials), who, referring to the "Echoes" of May 5 concerning "toast" translated into French as "rôtie," mentions that in the Tamil and Telugu countries of Southern India "Rôtie" means a loaf of bread. But this can only be a coincidence. "Rôti" in French means roasted or toasted, and may be applied either to bread or to beef. But I can tell my correspondent at South Travancore something of which he may not hitherto have been aware. Long since Private Tommy Atkins, returning from Indian service, has acclimatised "Rôtie" (pronounced "Rooty") in the vocabulary of the British barrack. At least eight years ago I heard of a private soldier complaining in his barrack-room that he had not had his "proper section of rooty," i.e., his proper ration of bread.

"E. E. B." (Birkenhead) asks for the origin of the motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis." That was, most people know, the exclamation of Wilkes Booth when, having dealt President Lincoln a fatal wound, the assassin leapt from the box on to the stage of the theatre at Washington. It is the heraldic motto, I believe, of the State of Virginia; but as to that I am not certain.

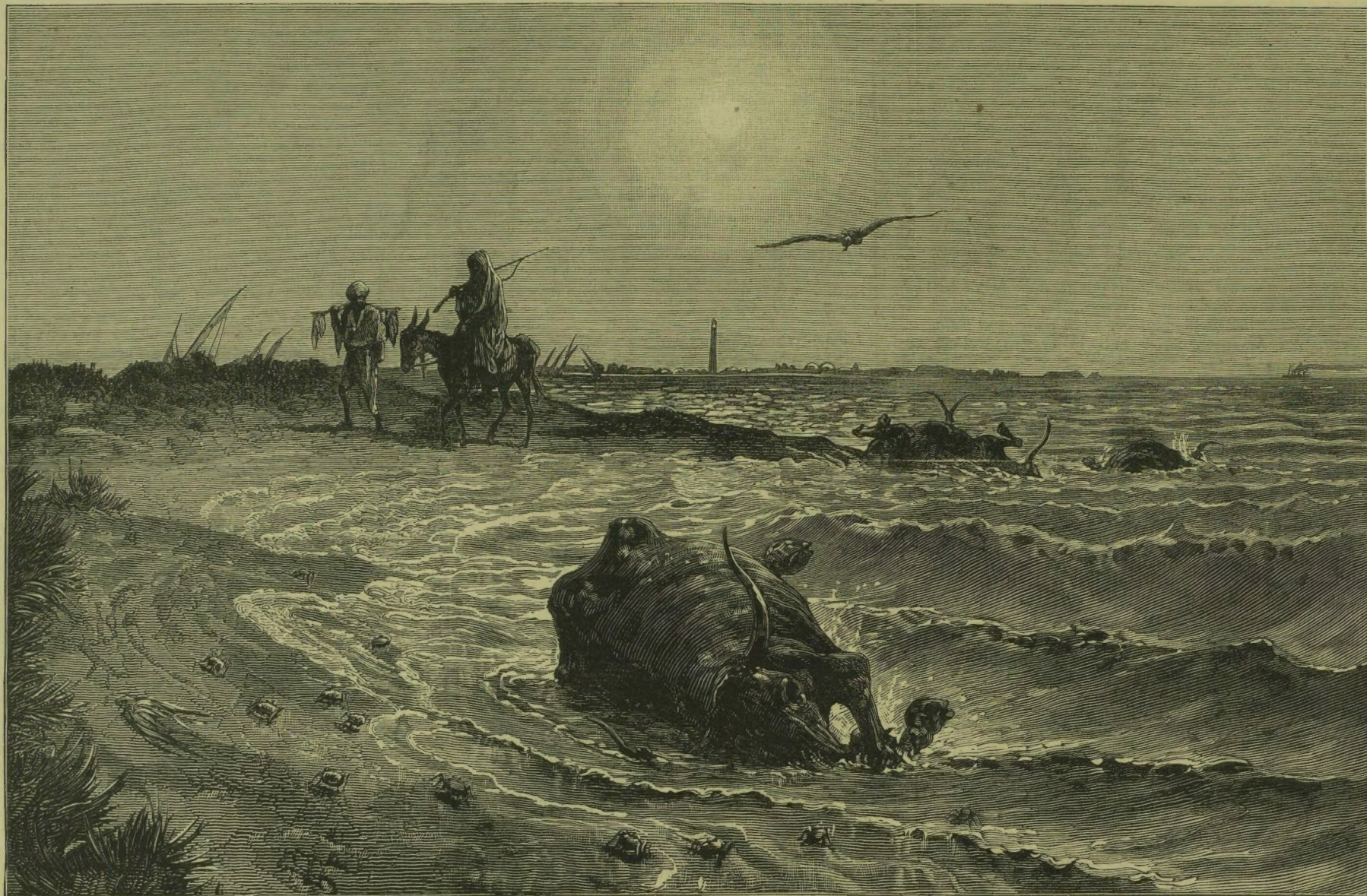
"Shooting Niagara—and After?" That was the title of one of the latest political effusions of Thomas Carlyle. "Swimming the Whirlpool at Niagara—and After?" might be an appropriate title of a booklet to be published by the champion swimmer, Captain Matthew Webb; who, according to some American papers, is about to essay the foolhardy feat of swimming from the Suspension Bridge which crosses the Niagara river below the Falls even to the Whirlpool three miles below the Cataract, which whirlpool is occasioned by the river here making a sharp bend in a channel contracted to a width of two hundred and twenty feet. "The water rushes with prodigious fury against the bank, and being turned back, almost at a right angle, is converted into an angry and swirling eddy."

I hope that there is no truth in the report that plucky Captain Webb is about to hazard his life in so insane an enterprise. But if he really intends to make the crackbrained attempt, he had best correct the proofs of his book before he plunges into the Niagara. "Swimming the Whirlpool" will suffice. "After" may be added by the Coroner's Jury.

Some weeks since a gentleman wrote to me from New York city asking me to tell him the meaning of "Les Jardies," the name of the historic Balzac-Gambetta villa at Ville d'Avray. On this subject I have just received a long and interesting communication in French from a lady at Carlsruhe. The writer is of opinion that the name "Les Jardies" cannot have anything to do with lepers or leprosy, the old French designations for which were "mesiaus" and "mélellerie" (Ménage, I find, says that the old French for a leper or "ladre" was "mezeau," and that for leprosy or "ladrerie," "mezzellerie"; and he cites to this effect the Sire de Joinville). My Carlsruhe correspondent observes that "jard" is old French for sand, and that the term "Les Jardies" simply meant a sandy place, even as "La Sablière," "Les Sablonnières" mean sandy places, now. (I seem to remember a spot in Brussels called "Les Petits Sablons.") And my correspondent concludes by mentioning that she has a vivid remembrance of a visit paid in her childhood to Ville d'Avray, and of "une pente douce" of fine, soft, brilliant yellow sand, "où elle enfonçait ses pieds avec délices." The sandy locality "Les Jardies" would thus seem to have given its name to the Hospital for Lepers, and subsequently to the villa.

G. A. S.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT; ITS SOURCE AND CAUSE.



SCENE ON THE SHORE AT DAMIETTA.—SKETCHED BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS WHEN IN EGYPT.



VILLAGE OF FISHERMEN ON FLY ISLAND, LAKE MENZALEH.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR W. KNOLLYS, GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD.

THE ANNEXATION OF NEW GUINEA.

The proceedings of an agent of the Queensland Colonial Government, some three months ago, upon the coast of Papua or New Guinea, are now officially declared to be null and void. On Monday last, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated that this "singular and unusual" action, being done beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Queensland, could have no legal effect. Our Illustration, nevertheless, of "a ceremony, purporting to be an annexation of New Guinea," which was performed by Mr. H. M. Chester, the magistrate of Thursday Island in Torres Strait, acting under the orders of the Government of Queensland, is not without interest. Mr. Chester was accompanied by the captain of the small mission steam-boat Ellangowan, and by the Rev. W. G. Lawes and the Rev. J. Chalmers, missionaries, who are well acquainted with the native people on that part of the south coast of New Guinea: while the chief of the tribe living in the neighbourhood of Port Moresby, with his family, kinsmen and servants, was also present, freely consenting to the proclamation of British sovereignty. The scene represented in our Illustration, from a photograph by the Rev. W. G. Lawes, is that which took place as Mr. Chester, standing by the flag-post, called for three cheers for Queen Victoria, immediately before the British flag was hoisted. It should be borne in mind that British sovereignty was long ago proclaimed over some portion of the shores of the long peninsula which forms the south-eastern extremity of New Guinea, from Yule Island and Redscar Bay (which is near Port Moresby) to the islands and channels first explored by Admiral Moresby, in H.M. Basilisk, in 1873, when he also visited and surveyed all the eastern coast of the same peninsula, before unknown to Europeans. A very good claim might easily be made out for Great Britain, as against every other Power among civilised nations, to the possession of all this south-eastern part of New Guinea; and it appears from what Lord Derby said, that neither France nor Germany nor any foreign Power would expect to be allowed to establish itself there. Admiral Moresby's narrative, "Discoveries in New Guinea," published by Mr. Murray, in 1876, along with the records of the researches of Captain Owen Stanley and Lieutenant Yule, nearly a quarter of a century before, will sufficiently attest the priority of British visitation. But this can have nothing to do with a right to assert dominion over the whole of that vast island, the western and northern parts of which have long since become the actual site of Dutch settlements, while the interior is yet unexplored. Some British establishment, for the protection of commerce, near the proposed route of direct navigation between Australia and China, discovered by Admiral Moresby, ought to be formed without delay. It should be done, however, by the Imperial Government, and not by the Colonial Government of Queensland.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS.

The death of General Sir W. Knollys, who, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, figured in the ceremonial of opening and closing the Session of Parliament, was recorded in our Obituary last week. This gentleman was in the eighty-sixth year of his age, having been born on Aug. 1, 1797. He was eldest son of General Knollys, whose claim to the Earldom of Banbury was set aside when the late Sir W. Knollys was a boy. He served with the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Peninsular War, and at the occupation of Paris; he was Governor of Guernsey in 1854, afterwards commanded the troops at Aldershot, and was Vice-President of the Council of Military Education. He became Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of the Prince of Wales, and has held other offices at Court. Since March, 1877, he was Usher of the Black Rod at the House of Lords.

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Much anxiety is felt about the recent outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of Damietta and along the shore of Lake Menzaleh, near the north-eastern outlet of the Nile. The town of Damietta, which gives its name to the eastern branch of the Nile, is about four miles from the sea, and is situated between the river and Lake Menzaleh. It is a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, showing many signs of former prosperity, but now in a dilapidated and ruinous condition. The channel of the river is but shallow, and across its mouth there lies a bar of sand which shifts with every wind, so that the approach is dangerous to all vessels and impracticable to those of large size. Besides, Damietta has lost the trade which it once possessed, because of the successful rivalry, first of Alexandria and then of Port Said. It is in this town that the cholera, which has already proved so disastrous, first appeared a few days ago, and the deaths have increased to a hundred and forty in one day. It also appears that the epidemic has broken out at Mansourah, a large town on the Cairo and Damietta Railway, about forty miles from the latter place. The effect of this news has been very alarming, but measures have been taken to cut off all communication between the province of Damietta and the rest of Egypt. There is no appearance of cholera anywhere near Alexandria, or anywhere near Cairo, or on the line of the Suez Canal; and it has not affected any of the detachments of British troops. It is believed that the disease has not been imported from India or Arabia, but that it is of local origin; and it may not improbably have been caused by the barbarous custom of leaving unburied the bodies of cattle which die of sickness, or throwing them into the creeks and canals. Our Special Artist, Mr. Schonberg, who visited that part of Egypt during the campaign of last year, furnishes two sketches, from his own personal observation, which show the squalid and neglected condition of the country and its people. He states that, while he was at Port Said, there came a Russian steamer with three hundred oxen on board, for sale to the slaughter-house there. It was found that the cattle were infected with the rinderpest, and so the master of the vessel, as he could not sell his freight, left Port Said to return home, but threw all the living cargo, with those which had died, into the sea. Their carcasses were soon washed ashore, and lay all along the seacoast towards Damietta, as is shown in our Artist's Sketch. Lake Menzaleh, which is about fifty miles long and twenty-five broad, has the Suez Canal to the east of it, and the railway from Damietta, parallel with a branch of the Nile, on the western side. The small islands of this lake are the abode of miserable fishermen and their families, dwelling like savages, in huts mostly constructed of reeds; but there are wooden storehouses for keeping the dried fish. The process of drying in the sun, however, does not prevent quantities of the fish from becoming half-putrid, and giving out an abominable stench. Here, we should think, are to be found the "sources and causes" of the present visitation of cholera in that part of Egypt.

An exhibition of engineering and mechanical work of various kinds in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was opened on Thursday, and will continue open to the 21st.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Repetitions of operas performed as recently commented on have prevailed since our last notice until yesterday (Friday) week, when Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was given, with Madame Patti in the title-character, for the first time this season. Her performance displayed all those high merits, vocal and dramatic, which have characterised the many previous occasions of her appearance in the part. The love-crazed heroine of the Breton legend has never been so charmingly represented as by Madame Patti, who combines grace and refinement with the waywardness and rusticity of the character. Her brilliant and finished vocalisation were displayed with the greatest possible success throughout the performance, the "Shadow-Song" having been encored with enthusiasm. Mlle. Tremelli's fine voice was heard to advantage in the music of the principal Goatherd, whose song, "Fanciulle che il core," was encored. A florid cadenza, however, in very bad taste, was calculated to spoil the good impression otherwise produced. Signor Frapolli's Corentino was a repetition of an excellent performance that was a feature in representations of the opera in past seasons at Her Majesty's Theatre—and Signor Cotogni's Hoel was as praiseworthy as on many past occasions. Other features call for no comment. Monday was appropriated to the benefit of Madame Pauline Lucca, who repeated her well-known fine performance as Leonora in "Il Trovatore," with the same special effect as on a recent occasion, noticed at the time. The cast was otherwise also as before. Madame Lucca was enthusiastically received on her farewell appearance.

Of the revival of Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," with Madame Patti as Ninetta—promised for Thursday—we must speak next week.

The fourth and last subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir—on Thursday week—included a performance of a manuscript motet (for double choir) by M. Gounod. It is, in fact, an adaptation, to English words by the late Mr. H. F. Chinley, of an extract from M. Gounod's music to "Athalie," composed in 1851. Like all his serious productions, it is earnest and impressive, while being melodious and pleasing, if not reaching the sublime. A new part-song, "Kind words," by Mr. Leslie, pleased much, and the effective singing of the choir was also heard in other modern pieces of the same class, and in madrigals by the old masters. The vocal soloists were Miss C. Samuel, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Skilful instrumental performances were contributed by Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. J. G. Callcott (pianoforte), and M. Hollman (violin). The office of conductor has been worthily fulfilled by Mr. Randegger since its transference to him by Mr. Leslie on the re-establishment of the choir after its dissolution.

The Royal Academy of Music gave a students' orchestral concert at St. James's Hall last week, when good proof was given of the value of the course of instruction pursued there, in singing, instrumental performance, and composition. In the latter respect, a motet by J. Cullen, a movement from an orchestral symphony by F. K. Hattersley, a "Romance" by C. S. Macpherson, and a "Pizzicato" by German Jones—also orchestral—deserve favourable mention. Miss W. Robinson made a very good impression by her execution of the adagio and rondo from Spohr's ninth violin concerto; and pianoforte solo performances by Misses A. Robinson, Bright, and Sanderson were very promising displays. Vocal solos were effectively rendered by Misses Thudichum, M. Burton, and M. Hoare, and Mr. Tufnail. The cantata "May Day," by Sir G. A. Macfarren, Principal of the Academy, closed the concert. The orchestra and chorus were highly efficient, and the performances were ably directed by Mr. W. Shakespeare, the established conductor of the institution.

The seventh series of the excellent Richter concerts closed on Monday evening, when the programme terminated with Beethoven's choral symphony; than which no grander climax could be found in the whole range of music. The performance of this and other pieces in the programme was generally worthy of the reputation of these concerts. The solo vocalists were Misses A. Marriott and Orridge, Mr. McGuckin and Mr. F. King. Herr Schiever—the principal violinist of the Richter orchestra—played Herr Max Bruch's first concerto with clever execution, but with some want both of power and sweetness of tone. The two completed movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and Wagner's "Kaiser-Marsch" completed the programme. Herr Richter was enthusiastically greeted on quitting the conductor's desk.

The annual concert of Signor Arditi, the eminent conductor, took place at the Prince's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when an agreeable programme of vocal and instrumental music was effectively rendered. Madame Alwina Valleria, Madame Rose Hersee, and several other well-known vocalists were heard in more or less familiar pieces; and solos were skilfully played by Signor Tito Mattei (pianoforte), Signor Papini (violin), and M. Hollman (violin). The concert was given by Mrs. Ellicott gave a concert on Thursday evening at the Royal Academy of Music, in aid of the Working Girls' Club—the Gloucester branch of the Church of England Young Women's Help Society. A varied programme was contributed to by several eminent artists.

The eighth and last of the series of Mr. Charles Hallé's interesting chamber music concerts, at the Grosvenor Gallery, took place yesterday (Friday) evening, with an interesting, although not novel, programme, selected from Haydn, Beethoven, Spohr, and Brahms. The executants were, as before, Mr. Hallé, Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Herr F. Néruda.

Signor Pirani gave a pianoforte recital at Prince's Hall last Saturday afternoon, his programme having comprised a varied selection of pieces in the classical and brilliant styles.

The miscellaneous concerts this week have included those of Miss Delia Harris, Mlle. Helene Arnim, Signor Palmieri, Mlle. Jeanne Douste, Mlle. Thérèse Castellan, Chevalier Auteri Manzocchi, and others.

The second subscription concert of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy took place at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon.

The Guildhall concert in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music takes place next Monday afternoon, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, are expected to be present. Madame Adelina Patti, and other eminent artists are named in the programme.

The Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society give a vocal and orchestral concert next Wednesday evening, at the Kensington Townhall. A sacred cantata, "The Holy City," by Alfred R. Gaul, and Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," will be produced on the occasion; Mr. William Buels being the conductor.

The Royal Academy of Music Sterndale Bennett prize (purse of ten guineas) has been awarded to Frances E. Smith, and the Heathcote Long prize (purse of ten guineas) to G. W. F. Crowther.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The revival at the Lyceum on Saturday afternoon, June 30, of Mr. Wills' drama of "Charles the First," with Mr. Henry Irving in the character of the ill-fated monarch, was, in every way, as it deserved to be, a triumphant success. Mr. Wills is not very skilful in the construction of plots; but he is an adept at the portrayal of pathetic incidents and in the conduct of pathetic dialogue; and in Mr. Irving we have an actor in every way qualified to enact in a singularly touching and dignified manner the ideal, albeit not the real, Charles Stuart, whose head fell on the scaffold erected before one of the windows of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. According to the Cavalier view of this luckless King, he was "barbarously murdered at his own door." In the opinion of critics of a Roundhead way of thinking, Charles was a crafty and unscrupulous tyrant, cruel to his enemies and faithless to his friends, and one on whose word no man could rely. He had worn out the patience of the people, whom during many years he had done his best to enslave; then he made war upon his subjects, and slaughtered them by the thousand; but at length the Parliament and the people, getting the best of the struggle, tried Charles for a traitor, and cut his head off. But there are to this day a vast number of worthy and conscientious people in England who implicitly believe in the virtues of "King Charles the Martyr," and who regret that the annual Service on the Thirtieth of January has been discontinued. These are the people who will agree with the view which Mr. Wills has taken of his hero, and who will sympathise with the sorrows heaped on the "grey-discrowned head" of the defeated despot who ultimately lost his head altogether. To concentrate sympathy in the person of Charles it was necessary that the dramatist should personify Cromwell as a coarse, callous, and brutal ruffian: an embodiment which may scarcely please those who think Oliver to have been a "brave" and not a "bad" man (Clarendon conjoins the two epithets in his summary of Oliver's character); and that he was altogether, as Lord High Protector of the Commonwealth, "the greatest Prince that ever reigned in England." John Dryden said so, in effect, if he did not think so, in the noble elegiac stanzas which he published just after the Protector's death; but on the coming in of Charles the Second the pliant poet set himself to the writing of ribald comedies for the amusement of his Royal and dissolute master. There is one point on which, however, Cavaliers and Roundheads can thoroughly well agree as regards the King for whose memory's sake Mr. Wills has so amusingly perverted the history of England. Both Charles and Oliver were irreproachable husbands, and both were very fond of their children; but Charles was the uxorious spouse of a very vain, frivolous woman, and he positively doted on his offspring. He had the additional dramatic advantage of parting with them under exceptionally mournful circumstances; and in this respect History literally plays into the hands of the dramatist. Nothing that Mr. Wills could devise in "situation" or in the dialogue of the play could excel, even if it equalled, the simple beauty of Herbert's narrative of the King's last interview with his young children, and of his progress through the park from St. James's to Whitehall on that bleak January morning. It is no part of Mr. Irving's business to determine whether Milton or Salmasius was in the right concerning the contest between Charles and his people. The great actor had only to mould the slight sketch presented to him into a magnificently emotional embodiment, and to present to us nothing but the amiable and compassionate sides of the character of a man who certainly expiated by the harshest of dooms the crimes which he had committed. I doubt whether so much as one half of the pity that has been bestowed on Charles the First in his prison and on the scaffold—on Charles who had done so much to deserve death—has been extended to Louis the Sixteenth, who, humanly speaking, was a thoroughly innocent personage, and, in the way of political turpitude, had done nothing at all. The tears of sentiment still flow for Marie Antoinette, for the little Dauphin, and for Madame Elizabeth; but the undeserved fate of Louis Seize continues to be borne with serene equanimity. The truth is that Louis was stout and slightly stupid. It is difficult to bewail the woes of a corpulent and obtuse victim. But Charles, as Vandyck has drawn him, and as Mr. Irving portrays him on the stage, looks every inch a King; and Mr. Irving has done more than that. He makes his Charles look every inch a Martyr. The real King was slightly under the middle stature; he spoke with hesitation, and there was a slight impediment in his speech; but Mr. Irving's physique and utterance lend themselves wonderfully well to the realisation of the conception of the pictorial or Vandyck King Charles—the King who by a pious fraud was made to pose as the author of *Eikon Basilike*, but whose chief literary performances were the love-letters he wrote to his wife, and the epistles, full of duplicity and intrigue, which he penned to his Ministers and his friends. So moving, so plaintive, so pitiful, so apparently real is the Charles the First of Mr. Irving that I should not be surprised to hear that the consummate artist thoroughly believed in the immaculate virtue of the tyrant and trickster, the death-warrant for whose execution Horace Walpole used to call "Minor Charta": in any case, Mr. Irving's noble and pathetic impersonation is so powerful and so persuasive that to behold it at the Lyceum might be sufficient to convert all the Radical organisations of Birmingham and all the members of the Elensis Club, Chelsea, into fervent Royalists. The Americans will surely receive Mr. Irving's Charles the First with tearful enthusiasm. As playgoers our cousins are intensely sentimental; and they are very fond of Kings and Queens—on the stage, or as leaders of fashionable society. It is only as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic that they prefer Mr. Binks, of Ohio, or Mr. Doolyberg, of Wisconsin, of whom nobody out of his native State ever heard until the day before yesterday, to Porphyrogenitus, with the blood of a hundred kings in his veins.

That good old Adelphi melodrama "The Flowers of the Forest" has been revived at the Globe, with Mr. Charles Kelly as "Ishmael the Wolf" and Miss Harriet Jay as the gipsy boy Lemuel. The play is very well acted, but it has been slightly handicapped by critics with inconveniently retentive memories, which carry them back to the days when "The Flowers of the Forest" was interpreted by Miss Woolgar, Wright and Paul Bedford, and Madame Celeste.

The accomplished lady who has for some months presented the patrons of the Olympic with comedy and drama (Miss Genevieve Ward) was on Monday succeeded by Mr. Frank Harvey, who has achieved considerable success in the provinces as the chief of the late Mlle. Beatrice's Company. In "The Wages of Sin," the Olympic now possesses a full-bodied play of the transpontine order, vigorously enacted by Mr. Harvey, the author, Miss Charlotte Saunders, who retains her comic powers, Miss Eyre Robson, and others.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on Saturday, replying to addresses of congratulation on his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, observed that it was not a political one, and he would do his best to maintain the ties of loyalty and attachment which bound our colonies to the mother-country.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

A very busy July Meeting began at Newmarket on Tuesday, the mornings and evenings being well filled up with the sales of blood stock. A good card opened with a match between Silver Bell and Biserta over the Bunbury Mile, in which the Chester Cup winner signally failed to give a year to Silver Bell. There were eleven runners for the Maiden Plate, a species of race that is always popular with owners. Prodigal was a great favourite, but would not make an effort at the finish, and was only a bad third to Horse Shoe and Clochette. The former, who won by a head, is a daughter of Lord Ronald and The Roe, and it cost the Duke of Beaufort 600 guineas to retain possession of her. Vibration (8 st.) was so leniently handicapped in the Visitors' Plate that his victory seemed a foregone conclusion; and this brought us to the July Stakes, for which a capital field of eight turned out. The filly by Hermit—Adelaide, who cost Sir John Willoughby the enormous sum of 3600 gs. as a yearling, had been so highly tried with Lord Byron, that she was backed against the field, despite the presence of Sandiway, who possessed an unbeaten certificate, amongst the runners. On this occasion public form had to give way to private reputation, for Sandiway was out of it a long way from home, and a desperate race between the Adelaide, filly and Archiduc resulted in the victory of the former by a head. She is one of the grandest youngsters ever seen, and, being half sister to Peregrine, certainly lacks nothing on the score of breeding. Another interesting race was that between Gecinniss (9 st. 1 lb.) and Goggles (8 st. 5 lb.) for the Bunbury Handicap Plate. A very heavy commission from the stable made the latter a strong favourite, but the public stuck manfully to last year's Oaks winner, who has evidently come back to her best form, and just managed to beat the Speculum horse in the last few strides. There was also some fair sport at Carlisle on the same day, but the only race to which we need refer is the Cumberland Plate, in which the disappointing Shrewsbury (8 st. 10 lb.), with odds of 3 to 1 on him, succumbed to Mermaid (6 st. 6 lb.).

The sales began with the dispersal of the entire stud of the late Prince Bathynany. With two exceptions, the horses in training realised poor prices. These were St. Simon, by Galopin—St. Angela (1600 guineas), said to be the pick of the two-year-olds, and Fulmen, for whom Mr. Naylor gave 5000 guineas. This seems a very long price for a horse who only won once out of three attempts last season, and, of course, has no engagements. L'Eclair (710 guineas) and Penitent (500 guineas) made the highest prices amongst the brood mares; and Mr. Chaplin took Galopin at the reserve of 8000 guineas, so that the Derby winner of 1875 will join Hermit at Blankney. Eleven yearlings from the Pound Stud averaged about 262 guineas, a filly by Rosicrucian—Crinon heading the poll at 720 guineas; and half-a-dozen juveniles belonging to Lady Stamford, and the same number the property of Lord Wolverton, were disposed of fairly well. Mr. G. Lowe sent up Brave, a good-looking three-year-old by Uncas—Ballyroe, and the immense prestige of his famous half-brother, Barcalaine, caused him to find a purchaser at 2500 guineas.

Owing to Surrey playing Hampshire on the same dates and various other causes, neither Gentlemen nor Players were properly represented at the Oval last week, but the wonderfully exciting finish—the match finally ending in a tie—made full amends for any shortcomings in this respect. Bates (76) and Ulyett (63) were the top scorers on either side, and the patient innings of Mr. A. P. Lucas (47, not out) undoubtedly saved the amateurs from defeat. It was a great pity that a decision of one of the umpires, and the correctness of the scorers, seem open to considerable doubt. It was entirely owing to the grand batting of Mr. W. W. Read (70 and 50) that Surrey beat Hampshire by 30 runs; Mr. C. R. Seymour greatly distinguished himself for the losers, as he went in first and carried out his bat for 77. This week Surrey has made a sad example of Sussex, winning in a single innings with 119 runs to spare. Everyone was pleased to see Mr. J. Shuter (108, not out) in his very best form again, and, in the first innings of Sussex, Barrett took eight wickets for 48 runs. Too much praise cannot be given to Henderson, the Surrey colt, in every department of the game. He seemed set for a long score, when he was, unluckily, run out; he obtained four wickets for only 16 runs, and his fielding throughout was superb. Middlesex has defeated Kent by six wickets. Messrs. I. D. Walker (55), C. T. Studd (56), P. J. de Paravicini (not out, 61) and P. J. Henery (58) did most of the scoring for Middlesex, and, on the other side, Mr. L. Wilson (not out, 27, and 59) principally distinguished himself. Somewhat unexpectedly, Yorkshire has succumbed to Notts by nine wickets, in spite of a grand exhibition of free hitting by Ulyett (61). Shaw bowled as well as he has ever done in his life, and, in the first innings of Yorkshire, actually captured six wickets for 3½ runs per wicket.

The Amateur Championship Meeting, which took place on Saturday last at Lillie-bridge, was not very well attended, though there was some exceedingly interesting racing. J. M. Cowie, L.A.C., won both the 100 Yards and the Quarter, though H. R. Ball, L.A.C., would probably have retained the cup for the latter distance had it not been necessary to run the race in heats. Both the One and Four Miles fell to W. Snook, Moseley Harriers; and he also had a virtual walk-over for the Ten Miles on Monday. W. George was second to him in both the first-mentioned events, but was by no means fit to run, and is pretty sure to turn the tables if he ever meets Snook when thoroughly well. A best on record was accomplished in the Long Jump by J. W. Parsons, Fettesian-Lorretonian A.C., who cleared 23 ft. ½ in., and also won the High Jump at 6 ft. 1½ in. The remaining performances, with the exception of W. Birkett's, L.A.C., Half Mile, which he won easily in 1 min. 58 sec., were not specially notable.

At the time that our early edition goes to press, Henley Regatta is still an event of the future. The entries are unusually large, and, if only we have fine weather, there is every prospect of a brilliant gathering.

We have before us a prospectus of the Tricycle Union, a special central organisation originated by the chief metropolitan Tricycle Clubs for the protection and encouragement of tricycling throughout the kingdom. The Tricycle Union is open to clubmen, unattached riders, and all persons interested in tricycling. As the subscription for 1883 is fixed at the nominal sum of 1s., the Tricycle Union will doubtless obtain the practical support of all lovers of this new means of healthy amusement and locomotion. Forms of application for membership can be obtained by sending a post-card to the hon. treasurer, F. S. Cobb, 8, Church-road, Willesden, N.W.

A notice of the Magazines for July is unavoidably held over until next week.

Our Portrait of the late General Sir W. Knollys, Usher of the Black Rod, is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey; that of the late General Sir Edward Sabine, F.R.S., from one by Mr. Samuel A. Walker; and that of the late Mr. W. Spottiswoode, President of the Royal Society, from one taken by the Van der Weyde Electric Light photographic establishment.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

So many good arguments can be used for and against the proposition to render legal marriage with a deceased wife's sister that even one who considers the reform on the whole desirable may legitimately wonder at the acrimony shown in the Press against the Bench of Bishops after the measure had been rejected on the third reading. Only one new argument was used in the well-thrashed discussion on June 28. The Duke of Marlborough, in praying their Lordships to relegate the measure to the limbo of six months hence, ingeniously suggested by reading an extract from Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech that the passing of the bill might be only the first step in a series designed to upset the Throne, the Church, and the Constitution. Far fetched though this novel line of reasoning was, the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cairns kept their countenances with remarkable self-command. Without dwelling on the exuberant speech of Lord Houghton in favour of the change in the marriage laws, or upon the logical force of Lord Bramwell's incisive reply to the Duke of Argyll's fiery attack on the bill; without recapitulating the Bishops' animadversions or the Lord Chancellor's almost tearful appeal to noble Lords to disapprove the bill, a word may be devoted to the Duke of Marlborough's natural ebullition of joy when it fell to his lot to hand to Lord Selborne the paper which told that the Earl of Dalhousie's pet measure had been negatived by the narrow majority of 5—145 against 140. Turning to look back at his colleagues on the front Opposition bench, his Grace could not restrain a broad smile of triumph. The smile was responded to by a loud outburst of cheering on the part of the Conservative peers who had joined forces with the Spiritual Lords to secure the victory.

It was made clear through a conversation initiated in the House of Lords on Monday by Lord Lamington, and joined in by the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Derby, that the authorities in Australia propose that the Home Government should annex the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and other islands in the Pacific, besides sanctioning the annexation of New Guinea by Queensland. With characteristic clear-headedness and caution did the Colonial Secretary state that the Government could not undertake to annex either New Guinea or the other islands, but that the Cabinet were considering how they could aid in protecting traders to the said islands. Lord Derby has further made the timely suggestion to the Australian Colonies that Confederation would obviously be the best plan for them to adopt to strengthen their hands in any contemplated acquirement—convey, the wise it call—of territory. Replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the same subject in the Lower House the same afternoon, Mr. Gladstone more explicitly said the annexation of New Guinea was considered by the Ministry null and void. Altogether, plain-speaking of the kind which the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary outlined as being used in the despatch to be sent out can hardly fail to stimulate and foster self-reliance on the part of the "Greater Britain" at the antipodes.

The ugly fact that cholera has broken out virulently in Egypt, and claims over a hundred victims a day in Damietta, has not escaped comment in both Houses of Parliament. Public anxiety may be allayed, however, by Earl Granville's assurance to the Earl of Wemyss on Tuesday that the Egyptian Government "are with great energy taking steps to isolate the infected districts in which the cholera occurs;" that the British military authorities in Egypt are also on the alert, having anticipated the action counselled by the Marquis of Hartington; and that Sir William Gull had written to the noble Earl a letter in which that eminent physician said, "The reported outbreak has been local and sudden, and I believe that at present we may expect it will subside, and not become epidemic."

Truly omniscient are the peers. On Tuesday the second reading of Lord Carlingford's Irish Lunatic Poor Bill enabled their Lordships from the Sister Isle to exhibit their knowledge of the idiots said to be at large in Ireland. Quite a curious acquaintance with pawnbroking was shown by noble Lords in pushing the Pawnbrokers Bill through Committee, the Marquis of Salisbury eliciting a laugh by his minute examination of his watch with a view of gaining inspiration for a contribution to the discussion. An equal familiarity with dairies was developed by the consideration of the Public Health Bill. The wonder is that little heads can contain so much knowledge.

The torrid heat has not yet driven the Speaker to adjourn from the sultry House to the river terrace. The Commons cling limply to their work beneath the glazed ceiling. We are at last to have a Minister for Scotland, Sir William Harcourt having yesterday week brought in a bill to constitute a Local Government Board for North Britain. There had previously been an interesting debate on Sir J. Lubbock's resolution in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Education, to sit in the Lower House; and general support was given to this reasonable proposition, the effect of which would have been, if carried, to endow Mr. Mundella with the full powers of the office, the hard work of which he already undertakes. But, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Lyon Playfair, this simple and natural remedy for the existing evil was avoided by the reference of the matter to a Committee of Inquiry—an expedient Ministers generally are rather too partial to.

What may be termed the chronic inquisitiveness of the arch-questioners of the House led to the usual undue consumption of time on Monday. One of the subjects of gravest importance referred to was that of the deplorably inadequate tenements of the poor of London. The evils of overcrowding have hitherto been increased rather than otherwise by the ruthless and inconsiderate demolition that has been going on in the metropolis under the Artisans' Dwellings Act. With a rising death-rate, the Government, one would think, should be impelled to deal promptly with this source of danger to the public health. But no! Interrogated by Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Gladstone said it would be useless to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter, as "the subject is ripe for discussion and legislation," but yet could not deal with it this Session, or promise anything for the next! Pressed by Sir Richard Cross to sanction a small Commission, Sir William Harcourt could only be induced to reply that he would consider the point. Do the Government intend to wait until London is scared by an epidemic of fever before they see to these infectious fever-dens?

The Government, after much cavil, obtained Tuesday evening and Wednesday for Ministerial business. The Bribery Prevention or Corrupt Practices Bill is still being contested in Committee, clause by clause. Mr. Gorst's amendment declaring canvassing illegal on the part of candidates was naturally defeated—by a majority of 57. The liveliest episode was brought about by Mr. Labouchere's amendment, sarcastically forbidding any member surrendering his seat to oblige a Minister from accepting a baronetcy or knighthood within five years. Mr. Gladstone waxed warm in disputing the accuracy of Lord Randolph

Churchill's assertion (repeated by Mr. C. Lewis) that titles had been bestowed upon the late members for the Radnor Boroughs and Scarborough on account of their vacating their seats for the convenience of the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Dodson. Of course the audacious suggestion, made in good faith by Mr. Labouchere, was thrown away upon the Government, the amendment being rejected. With accustomed fulness was the subject of disallowing committee meetings in public-houses or clubs debated on Tuesday, the Attorney-General ultimately carrying his restrictions in these cases as in so many others, that neither candidates, agents, nor electors will be able to call their souls their own at elections in future. The same engrossing theme occupied the House on Wednesday.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Everything is going well with agriculture, and with that we should all be content, as a good harvest will give spring to all industries; but complaints of the slowness of business are made, not the less; and as the hot weather which now prevails precipitates the holiday period, it is scarcely possible that business will now revive until the autumn. The money market is regarded as not being in a very strong position, but the demand upon it is moderate, and the four per cent. standard of the Bank of England is not obtainable in the open market. On this account some talk of a reduction in the Bank rate being necessary before long, and such a change may have to be made; but it would be better, as many think, if it could be avoided, as the holiday and harvest requirements are sure to be large, and, in fact, the better the harvest the more the demand, as gold would in that case go to the farmers in exchange for the crops; and we know that many millions of gold more than is at present circulating amongst that class would be required by them should a turn for the better take place in their affairs. Such an efflux from the main centres would, no doubt, be beneficial; but it would not the less cause a certain degree of stringency in London, and for a time a higher level of value would prevail all over the country. A bad harvest of course means that we should have to pay foreign growers instead of our own farmers, so that, on every ground, all classes in this country must desire a good home crop.

The cholera in Egypt has seriously pressed upon Egyptian securities, and Continental securities have more or less generally been flat. Egyptian bonds and Suez Canal shares have, however, suffered most. Apart from this consideration, only local influences have been at work. Brighton Railway deferred stocks are considerably better, while Midland, Great Eastern, and one or two others have gone back. A sharp fall in Mexican Railway stocks during last week's settlement is attributed to the closing of speculative accounts for the rise, chiefly because no other reason transpires.

During the course of this week we shall be having the completed traffic statements of the several railway companies, and there will soon begin the usual attempts to estimate the coming dividends. Last year the Metropolitan and Brighton dividends were known on July 12, the South-Eastern on the 13th, the Manchester and Sheffield on the 14th, the Great Eastern on the 17th, the North-Eastern on the 20th, the South-Western on the 21st, the Chatham and North Staffordshire on the 26th, the Great Northern, Midland, and Great Western on Aug. 2, the Metropolitan District and Lancashire and Yorkshire on the 3rd, and the London and North-Western on the 5th.

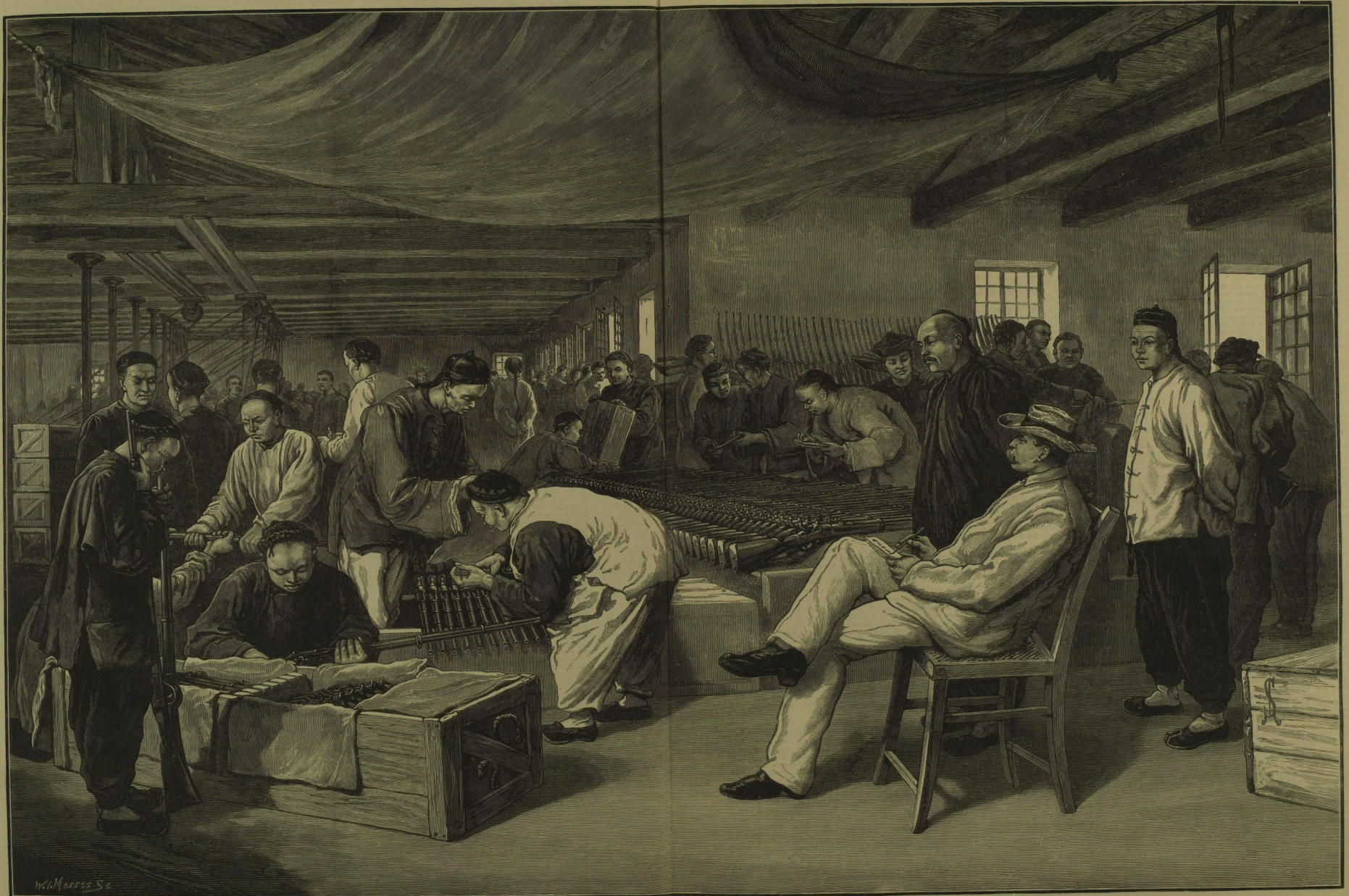
At the annual meeting of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company on Tuesday a further dividend of £2 per share was declared, making £4 for the year, as compared with £5 for each of several preceding years. This decline in the dividend was referred to by me a week or two ago as probable, and the fall in the value of the company's shares was thus explained; but from a letter received this week it appears that there was yet another explanation. Our informant says—"The fall in the price of the shares was occasioned not by the fires, but by the death of some of the oldest shareholders, who held every share they were allowed and would not have parted with one on any consideration; but death obliged the executors to sell, and Norwich was literally flooded with them. Of course in these days people are not ready at a moment's notice." T. S.

CHINESE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the diplomatic controversy between France and China, consequent upon the French hostilities in Tonquin, over which Annamite State the Chinese Empire makes a claim of suzerainty, will not result in war. British commerce would be put to great loss and injury by a Naval Power blockading the coast of China. The aggregate tonnage which entered into and cleared from the nineteen treaty ports of 1881 (exclusive of Hong-Kong, which adds half as much again) was 16,640,000 tons, and of this 10,332,000 tons were under the British flag, 4,767,000 tons Chinese, 728,000 tons German, and only 136,000 tons French. Much of the tonnage, although under British and other flags, is engaged in a very extensive coasting trade, which it is obviously not our interest to see stopped. The net aggregate foreign trade, lumping imports and exports together, of the nineteen ports was 46½ millions sterling in the year 1881, apart from Hong-Kong; and of this no less than thirty-five millions were with Great Britain, Hong-Kong, which is practically Great Britain, and British India, leaving about four and a half millions for the whole Continent of Europe, and four millions with the United States of America. The interests of French trade in Chinese waters are comparatively small, while those of British trade are very large. Our Government will, therefore, use its influence with China in the cause of peace; but the Chinese Government is now far better prepared for war than it used to be, having ironclad gun-boats, artillery of an approved pattern, and breech-loading rifles for part of its troops. The manufacture of rifle cartridges, as practised in the Chinese military arsenal at Shanghai, was inspected by our Artist, whose Sketch of the operations of examining and packing this ammunition for service appears in this week's publication.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, which for thirty-seven days has been considering the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, determined on Wednesday to pass the preamble of the bill, imposing several stringent conditions upon the promoters.

Lord Wolseley was yesterday week presented with the honorary degree of LL.D. in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin, in presence of a large and distinguished assembly of the nobility and gentry; and Earl Spencer on Saturday last received the honorary degree of LL.D.—Lord Wolseley was entertained at dinner last Saturday evening in Dublin, and was presented with a service of plate and an address. The Lord Lieutenant, Chief Justice Morris, Mr. Gibson, M.P., and Mr. Plunket, M.P., were among the speakers.



THE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA: EXAMINING AND PACKING CHINESE MANUFACTURED RIFLES AT THE ARSENAL, SHANGHAI.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, July 3.

If it were not for the political indifference of the average Frenchman of the present day, Paris might now well be in a state of acute excitement. As it is, there are several causes that contribute to keep down any tendencies to extraordinary agitation, and, amongst others, the heat and the absence from Paris of many notabilities whose opinions might have influence or whose houses might become centres of propagandism. But the grounds of dissatisfaction and uneasiness are numerous. The Tonquin question, about which the English seem to be better informed than the French, remains unsettled, and the relations between France and China are of a delicate nature. Then to the far from successful results of the foreign policy of the Republican Government must be added the increasing intolerance of the home policy, especially in matters of religion; witness the abolition of hospital chaplains, and the prohibition of the presence of priests in those establishments except at stated hours, so that, as was argued in the Senate by M. Bérenger last week, the patients who desire to have spiritual consolation in their last moments must take measures to expire between the hours of three and six in the afternoon. This is, perhaps, an extreme way of putting the matter; but the fact is that the Radical pressure has been the cause of much intolerance and illiberalism in the different secularisation measures that have been passed during the past three years; and, by yielding to that pressure, the Republican party has, perhaps, not raised itself in the esteem of the country. And, then, just at this moment, when there is a good deal of irritation visible, the news arrives that the Comte de Chambord is dying, which some interpret to mean that he is already dead. The death of the Comte de Chambord means the removal of a long-existing obstacle to a Monarchical restoration in France; it means the possibility of a constitutional King in the person of the Comte de Paris. All these contingencies and hopes and conjectures have been called up to men's minds by the laconic telegram received from Frohsdorf on Sunday. To-day all over France the Royalists are offering up prayers and masses for the safety of the Comte de Chambord, who is, perhaps, dead. And the Republican Government? The Republican Government remains the Government, and the Comte de Paris has been warned that if he poses as a pretender, even in the discreetest way, to the throne of France, M. Jules Ferry will expel him and, perhaps, the whole Orleans family. And so, after all said and done, the death of the Comte de Chambord will simply reduce by one the number of names in the *Almanach de Gotha*.

During the past week four more theatres—the Opéra Comique, the Vaudeville, the Gaité, and the Palais Royal—have given up the struggle against the heat and closed their doors until September. At the Comédie Française on Thursday there was a grand tralala on the occasion of the performance of a new piece, "Mlle. du Vigan," by Mlle. Simone Arnaud, a lady who is anxious to follow in the steps of Madame de Girardin, Georges Sand, Madame de Bavre, and fifty-seven other dames who, since the foundation of the Comédie Française in 1680, have had the privilege of having their works performed on the stage of that theatre. Mlle. du Vigan had considerable success, and next winter the blue-stocking author will again command our attention, it appears, with a grand drama called "Jane Grey," in which Sarah Bernhardt will probably perform. Next season, too, we are to have a new drama by Victor Hugo at the Odéon.

Political discussions have provided most of the topics of talk of late, but certain organs of the press have been trying to get up a cholera scare, and accusing the English of all kinds of abominable conduct. Other journals have been printing a good deal of copy on the vivisection question in connection with the summons served on Dr. Brown-Sequard, of the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The gossips and discussers of things frivolous have found satisfaction in the announcement of the marriage of a young and beautiful rival of Louise Michel, Mlle. Fernande d'Erincourt, with a Roumanian prince and millionaire. Together with the cafés-concerts, the hippodrome, the Cingalese families exhibited at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, the wrestlers at the great fair of Neuilly, the departure for the seaside, and the preparations for the national fête. Such is about the sum and substance of what the Parisians are saying and doing for the present. On the occasion of the national fête a colossal statue of the Republic is to be unveiled on the old Place du Château d'Eau, and President Grévy will gratify his fellow-citizens with a short specimen of his eloquence, with which, by-the-way, they are far from familiar. On the 24th of this month Gustave Doré's statue of Alexandre Dumas will be unveiled on the Place Malesherbes. This ceremony will probably prove to be more interesting to humanity than the unveiling of the Phrygian bonneted giants.

The news to-day is that the Comte de Paris has gone to Frohsdorf, and the general impression is that, like Henri V., Louis Philippe the Second will continue to reign from afar over his handful of faithful and loyal subjects. T. C.

The Anglo-Italian Treaty of Commerce was voted by the Italian Senate last Saturday, and immediately after was signed by Sir Augustus Paget and Signor Mancini. On the same day the Chamber of Deputies adopted the bill for the drainage of the Roman marshes by 156 votes to 25.

The journalists' fête at the Zurich National Exhibition was numerously attended. Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Russia, Roumania, and America, were represented by forty-five journalists, and Switzerland by fifty-five.—The Swiss National Shooting Festival opens next Sunday at Lugano, and, being the first held since the completion of the St. Gothard Railway, will doubtless be largely attended.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet last Saturday rejected the Rhine-Ems Canal Bill by 70 votes against 65. The Upper House adopted on Monday, by 64 votes to 16, the bill for the revision of the May Laws in the form in which it passed the Lower House. The Session was afterwards declared closed. The exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Italy took place at Berlin last Saturday.

The International Art Exhibition at Munich was opened on Sunday by Prince Luitpold, the King's uncle, in presence of all the Royal Princes, with their suite, the heads of the Ministries, and a numerous and select company. The exhibition is held in the Crystal Palace in the Botanical Gardens, and contains 2232 oil-paintings, 310 water-colours, 270 plastic works, and 140 graphic productions. Alma Tadema and Herkomer are among the exhibitors.

The Emperor of Austria started on Sunday for his tour through Styria and Krain, to be present at the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the rule of the House of Hapsburg. On Monday his Majesty gave audience to various deputations at Gratz, who came to express their loyalty and devotion to the Throne. His Majesty afterwards visited the historical exhibition, organised to commemorate the 600th year of the rule

of the House of Hapsburg in Styria. The popular reception accorded to the Sovereign was most enthusiastic. On Tuesday the Emperor reviewed the garrison.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia went last week, on the Imperial yacht, to Schlüsselburg, to open the Svir and Siasky Canal, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. Their Majesties arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday and proceeded to Peterhof.

The Court sitting upon the Alabama Claims has decided that British subjects resident in the United States have a right to make claims upon the fund.—The Emigration Commissioners at New York, after a careful examination of the emigrants in Castle Garden, determined that twenty-eight should be returned to Europe as paupers. The Furnessia has sailed from New York, taking back certain families of assisted immigrants, and it is stated that others will also be sent back.—A New York paper says that the Irish Brotherhood have sentenced Lord Coleridge to death on account of the trials for the dynamite conspiracy.—A meeting of the Sheridan party has been held in New York, at which it was declared that a "scientific" war would be carried to the heart of England, which should inflict more injury upon this country than France sustained at the hands of Germany.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, yesterday week, a warehouse took fire, and several kegs of gunpowder exploded, injuring twenty persons, mostly firemen, several of them fatally. The concussion shook the entire city.

A Peruvian Congress has assembled at Arequipa, and authorised General Iglesias to negotiate a treaty of peace with Chili on the basis of the cession of Tarapaca.

Intelligence received at Lloyd's from Newfoundland, dated June 7, states:—"A heavy gale from the north-east has been blowing since noon yesterday, with a mountainous sea. Thirty sealing schooners are immured in heavy field ice in the northern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and their crews are reported to be starving." Another report, dated June 12, states that "fifteen sealing schooners, which fitted out and cleared from the Magdalen Islands, are firmly jammed in an ice-field north of the Straits of Belleisle, and the crews are all destitute of food and in a starving condition. Ten men volunteered to haul a boat over the ice, in which for nearly twenty miles there was neither crack nor rent. They were in an exhausted condition when they reached the shore. Her Majesty's ship Foam left St. John's, N.F., for the West Coast on the night of June 11."

A Calcutta telegram states that a convoy of ammunition sent by the Indian Government for the Ameer, has been captured by a body of Shinwaris and Afridis.

Sir Harry Parkes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., now our Minister in Japan, will be appointed Minister in China.

In opening the Victorian Parliament, the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, said that the importance of securing the islands between New Guinea and Fiji had led to his communicating with the other colonies in order to make collective representations to the Government in favour of annexation or a protectorate. He also spoke of the importance of an Australian Confederation, with respect to which he proposed opening negotiations.

The Agent-General for Victoria has received a telegraphic despatch from the Hon. the Premier of the colony stating that the revenue for the year ending the 30th ult. is £5,602,000, being an increase over that of the previous year of £12,588; that the principal increases were derived from the following sources:—Public works (including railways), £125,200; Customs, £74,350; post and telegraph offices, £27,000. The decrease of £146,000 in the territorial revenue is not a less satisfactory feature in the financial prospects of the colony, as it arises from restrictions on the sale of lands.

Notwithstanding the reduction which it was anticipated would result from the land policy of the Government of New South Wales, the revenue returns for the quarter show an increase in the general revenue of £60,000, and the returns for the year ending June 30 an increase in like manner of £393,000.

An international cattle show was opened at Hamburg on Tuesday morning by the honorary president, Burgomaster Kirchenpauer. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Emperor.

The Committee of the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris has awarded this year's numismatic prize to Mr. Barclay for a treatise on Boeotian coins and a catalogue of British Museum coins; and to Mr. Percy Gardner for a treatise on Samos coins.

Aix-la-Chapelle was yesterday week the scene of a conflagration upon a large scale, which resulted in the total destruction of nine dwelling-houses, as well as one of the Townhall's venerable towers.

Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, Bart., has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of the United Presidency of St. Kitts and Nevis.

In his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Queensland Parliament, the Acting-Governor paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, and announced the appointment of Sir Anthony Musgrave as his successor. He went on to express satisfaction at the auspicious season, the great influx of people into the colony, and the sound and prosperous condition of the country. Touching then on the annexation of New Guinea, the speaker said the act had not yet been confirmed by her Majesty; but, despite the opposition of certain parties in England to any extension of territory, it was indispensable that New Guinea should form part of the future Australian nation. The course taken by the Queensland Government afforded the best security against future embarrassment. Collective action had been taken by the colonies with a view to the annexation of the New Hebrides and other islands whose interests were identical with those of Australia. Regulations regarding the importation of agricultural labourers from British India would be submitted for the approval of Parliament.

The Hon. Harry A. Atkinson, the Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly on June 28. The revenue for the financial year ending March 31, 1883, including the credit balance up to March 31, 1882, amounted, he said, to £3,670,000, being £76,750 above the estimate. The colonial industries were rapidly developing, and, although trade was partially depressed, a return of prosperity was assured. The Treasurer concluded:—"The revenue for 1883-4, including the balance up to March 31, is estimated at £3,610,000, and the expenditure at £3,660,000, showing a deficit of £52,000. To meet this deficiency the property tax will be increased by one farthing in the pound. By this means it is expected to realise £85,000, which will leave a probable surplus at the end of the financial year of £32,750—exclusive of £128,000, the estimated surplus on the Land Fund Account, which will be devoted to the construction of roads and bridges."

We are requested to state that, by command of the Queen, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours is permitted to assume the title of "Royal," and is now to be styled the "Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours."

THE COURT.

The health of her Majesty is favourably progressing, and she can walk a little better. Audiences were given by the Queen yesterday week to Earl Granville, Lord Ampthill, Ambassador at Berlin, the Earl of Dufferin, Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Servian Minister, who presented to her Majesty the Order of the Aigle Blanche from the King of Servia. The Queen's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, Lady Southampton, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, and Colonel H. Ewart. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse came to London on Saturday, and accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Eastbourne for the opening of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, returning to Windsor in the evening. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at the castle. Princess Beatrice was present at a concert given at the Albert Institute, Windsor, on behalf of the Royal College of Music, Princess Christian being one of the performers, her Royal Highness also taking part at a second concert in the evening. Prince Christian and Princesses Victoria and Francisca of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen were of the audience. Divine service was performed in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday morning by the Dean of Windsor, the Queen and Royal family being present. The Royal family also attended Divine service at noon in the private chapel. Princess Christian, with Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, visited her Majesty. Lady Southampton, General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor, and Mr. Sahl, dined with the Queen and the Royal family. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princess Margaret and the infant Prince Arthur of Connaught, left the castle on Monday for Bagshot. Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and the Duke of Albany, were at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday evening. The Duc d'Aumale has lunched with her Majesty. Miss Byng was presented to the Queen by Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng. The Hon. Frederica Fitzroy has left the castle. Daily drives have been taken by her Majesty and the Royal family.

At the Royal Counties Agricultural Show at Winchester, which was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen and the Prince were winners of several prizes. The cathedral and the college were inspected by their Royal Highnesses. The funeral of the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys at Highgate Cemetery was attended by the Prince and various members of his own and the Princess's households. General Sir Henry Ponsonby and Sir John Cowell represented the Queen, who sent a floral cross, the Prince bearing wreaths from the Princess and his family. His Royal Highness visited Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst Hill yesterday week, and on his return accompanied the Princess and his daughters to Viscountess Folkestone's concert for the People's Entertainment Society, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. On Saturday the Prince and Princess, with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, went to Eastbourne and opened the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital (an illustration of which was given in last week's issue), and afterwards the new waterworks. Their Royal Highnesses were entertained at luncheon in the Devonshire Park by the Chairman, the Rev. Prebendary Whelpton, and the executive committee of the hospital, and, after visiting the All Saints' Convalescent Home, and Mr. and Lady Fanny Howard at Compton-place, they returned to town and dined with the Right Hon. the Speaker and Hon. Lady Brand, at the Speaker's house. Divine service was attended, as usual, on Sunday; and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz called on their Royal Highnesses. The Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen returned to Marlborough House on Tuesday from visiting Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Prince, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, visited M. Pichat's panorama of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in York-street, Westminster, and the exhibition of war pictures at the Fine-Art Gallery in Bond-street. His Royal Highness also inspected the exhibition of paintings on Gobelins tissue at the studios of mediæval and industrial art in Bond-street. The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen left on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham. The Prince and Princess went to Toole's Theatre in the evening, and his Royal Highness attended the conversazione of the Medical Society in Chandos-street. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess, with the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, left London on a visit to Earl and Countess Cadogan at Rutland Cottage, Newmarket. Their Royal Highnesses open the new building of the City of London College, in White-street, Moorfields, to-day (Saturday); and they will open the new Orphan Homes at Swanley, in connection with the Home for Little Boys, on the 20th inst.

Princess Christian opened on Tuesday a new wing attached to the North-West London Hospital, Kentish Town-road.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were at a musical fête and garden party given yesterday week in the grounds of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea in aid of the Army Coffee Taverns Association, of which the Duke is president. Last Saturday the distribution of certificates in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association (Metropolitan District), comprising the city and port of London, took place in the Guildhall, his Royal Highness giving away the prizes. The Duke and Duchess inspected the wards of St. Thomas's Hospital on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany have consented to distribute the scholarships and prizes to the pupils of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army at Clarence House, Roehampton, on the 20th inst.

Damages amounting to £1200 have been awarded to Miss May Coghlan, in the Dublin Exchequer Court, for a breach of promise of marriage on the part of Mr. Edward Spring, of Enfield.—A Sheriff's Court was held at the Townhall, Brighton, last Saturday, by Under-Sheriff Bull, to assess damages in a breach of promise case, brought by Miss Edith Mary Kent, residing at Brixton, London, against Mr. Burt Sharp, of Brighton, judgment against the defendant having been allowed to go by default. It appeared that the parties, each of whom was somewhat over thirty years of age, had been known to each other while in their teens. The acquaintanceship gradually ripened into affection, and the defendant gave the plaintiff a promise of marriage, the date being actually fixed for Dec. 8, 1882. After this, at the request of the defendant, the plaintiff left her situation on account of ill-health, losing thereby, as she represented, £85. She also spent £80 in purchasing articles in view of the marriage. The defendant had written desiring that they should not only be united in the bonds of affection, but also in those of religion. Subsequently, however, he wrote asking for a full confession of faith from the plaintiff, adding that marriage was a great responsibility, and it would be dreadful to be united to one who had not so much religious belief as himself. The defendant further represented that he was in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, and his letters afterwards grew colder. The jury assessed the damages at £175.

THE SAVAGE CLUB BUFFALO DANCE.

Ever since the first costumiers, Adam and Eve, the adorning of the person has largely occupied the attention of man—women of course included—and formed a most important element of the Fine Arts. The subject is never stale, for fashions are ever new; and it is invested with additional interest this season by a Dress Exhibition at the new Prince's Hall, and a Costume Ball of the magnitude and novelty of that to be given on Wednesday next at the Albert Hall, by the Savage Club—for the purpose of founding, from the proceeds, a scholarship for the new College of Music.

Authorities differ, it is true, as to whether the name borne by the club has anything to do with the "noble savage running wild in wood," costumed or otherwise, for a few old members maintain that in its humble origin it was christened by its struggling founders after hapless Richard Savage. Others, however, still more confidently assert that from the first its members called themselves "Savages" in playful allusion to the real or reputed Bohemian tendencies of artists, actors, authors, journalists, and musicians—of which the club is still composed more exclusively probably than any other. Certain it is that at an early period of its existence presents were made to it by members of the tomahawks, clubs, spears, and other barbaric weapons that decorate the comparatively modest room where, at the weekly "house dinner," the charms of music, song, and recitation "soothe the savage breast"—sometimes forming an "Entertainment" not easy to match elsewhere, and of which the public will have a sample at the Albert Hall, similar to that provided for the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness became an honorary life member. As, then, the designation of the Club refers now at least to the most primitive and truest of Bohemians, the "Procession in Barbaric Costume" to be formed on Wednesday by some of the members (who will also serve as a guard of honour to the Royal party) and the "Buffalo Dance," to be performed by others, will be strictly appropriate.

It is more particularly respecting this procession and dance I would offer a few observations, in order to explain their intention to the uninitiated; and perchance be of service to some errant Savage away trading with the white skins, scouting, or on the war-path. For, being a member of the Club, I happen to have been invited to join the sub-committee, formed to organise this same procession, and was elected chairman, mainly, I suspect, on account of my inches, but partly also, perhaps, because as an art-critic I was supposed to know something of costume. The first decision, then, of the committee—and it is desirable that this should be understood—was to adopt the costume of the North American Indian, because it was considered the most picturesque type of savage dress, and in order that the Royal guard should have a corporate character; leaving, however, details to individual tastes, so that the procession might be taken to consist of delegates from different tribes. Besides, Mr. Furniss, one of the draughtsmen of the *Illustrated London News*, had already selected the North American Indian as the ideal savage in illustrations of our programmes.

This limitation of choice, however, enormously augmented our difficulties, and it seemed hopeless to procure a correct representation of the costume for our men within two or three weeks. My own knowledge of the North American Indians was, I confess, confined to little more than a vague recollection of Catlin's collection, exhibited in my boyhood at the Egyptian Hall, and the models in the Lateran at Rome. The Indian in West's picture of "The Death of General Wolfe" would not help us much, and the many recent black-and-white illustrations would not supply the coloration of our models. It might be easy enough to get a simulation of the undressed moose skin for our jerkins, leggings, and moccasins; and our continuations might be correctly varied in claret and indigo-coloured cloth; a few bears' skins, also, and some suitable feathers might be picked up; tomahawks, spears, and a calumet (which *must* be passed round in the buffalo dance) were at hand in the Club, and wives or sweethearts could provide thimbles to jingle to our steps. But where should we find wampum in sufficient quantities, or squaws to make it?—where the beautiful embroidery (resembling the Chinese) to be seen in the Christy collection, Westminster? Where, too, should we collect enough plumes of the eagle, cassowary, and macaw, or claws of the grisly bear, and teeth of animals of the chase to form necklaces, or a dozen bison heads and tails?

The noble savage—and our guests at the ball must please realize this—is also often as great a dandy as the most carefully-curved darling of the Guards. Not un seldom he carries a fan, and rarely is he unprovided with a pocket looking-glass! The fan is usually the wing of a bird; but there is an elaborately-made and very pretty example at Westminster, with a small bird of brilliant plumage mounted in the centre, such as ladies wear in their bonnets or hats. There is an amusing illustration in Catlin's book (published by Chatto and Windus) of a chief, equipped in the uniform of a white man, swaggering with cigar in mouth, his sword dangling between his legs, and affectingly cooling himself with the fan of civilisation. The looking-glass is used by the Indian *coquet* to enable him to pluck out the hairs of beard, moustachios, and whiskers. The *peaux rouges* are singularly free from hair on the face; the little they have is coarse and straggling; and when any stray bristles make their appearance they stoically remove them.

The absence of these hirsute appendages in our models presented, it need not be said, another and a very grave difficulty. It would be easy for our men to procure wigs of long, lank, blue-black hair, to hang dishevelled, or in long braided locks; and those bald might attach a scalp-lock and bedeck it with plumes of the eagle, or other large birds, including—in confidence be it said—those of the turkey. But what was to be done on finding, instead of the proverbially "hairy savage," one with no hair, where to British eyes it is the distinctive sign of manhood? Who would submit to have his beard plucked out? Yet the reverend beard, the twirled moustache, the curly *favori*, seemed alike doomed, if we would not elect to defy too exacting critics. Happily, however, we were relieved from this terrible dilemma by finding two or three big chiefs figured in Catlin with the full facial hirsute embellishments. Some of the Indian *braves*, it appears, do not pluck out the hair of the face as they come under the influence of the trapper and squatter; and our friends will kindly assume from the beards of some of our number that the Savages of the Savoy, on the borders of ancient Alsatia, are also being reclaimed to civilisation.

Yet another difficulty presented itself as to Indian music. Both the strains and instruments had to be discovered. Tamboourines properly trimmed will, however, make a perfect substitute for tam-tams; drums and whistles may be similarly adapted, according to trustworthy authorities; and true Indian melodies (if such they can be called) from Savage throats and instruments will resound through the great hall at Kensington. All the troubles, in short, of the Barbaric Committee rapidly disappeared. At the outset various members addressed themselves for information to noblemen and gentlemen known to have travelled in the farthest West—including Lord Dunraven, author of "The Great Divide,"

one of our members, and Lord Castleton; and we are deeply grateful for the help we received. Then we had most valuable accessions to the Committee in our members, Mr. Sidney P. Hall and Mr. Phil Robinson. Mr. Hall accompanied Lord Lorne on his tours through Indian territories, and his experience and sketches were extremely serviceable, and to him is due the suggestion of the Buffalo Dance—the most striking performance of the Indians on great ceremonial occasions. Mr. Robinson having returned recently from the land of the "cricket-eating Utes"—from the very camp of the Navajos, the Apaches' deadliest foe—his information was also most welcome. The activity, zeal, and intelligence of our honorary secretary, Mr. Walter Wilson, the artist, and indeed of every member of the committee, cannot be over-praised. As for myself, some incidents of my hunt for Indian properties might be thought amusing; but I dare not ask for space to narrate them. It may, however, furnish hints yet available to brother Savages if I say that I have examined the ethnographical collection at 103, Victoria-street, already mentioned; the anthropological collection, South Kensington; and the collection at the British Museum, where Mr. Franks, with his unfailing courtesy, directed my attention to the great works on the Indian tribes by M'Kenny and Hall, and Schoolcraft; as well as to Catlin's book (which I had already procured for the club), and his large portfolio of illustrations. Visits to costumiers, perruquiers, and naturalists; to toxophilite purveyors, bead merchants, and others, need not, as I have said, be recorded. But it would not be fair to conclude without mention of the liberal manner in which the club has been dealt with by Mr. May, the costumier, of Bow-street, who had several original Indian dresses, and by Mr. Ward, the naturalist of Piccadilly, who supplied many accessories. Our thanks are also due to Mr. D'Auban, the ballet master, for training us in the pantomimic execution of the Buffalo Dance; and to Mr. Fox for volunteering to "make up" the pale faces to the required hue and give the final touches for tattooed vermilion and gunpowder. If our toilette is not immediately after the ball adopted in Bond-street—if our splendid head-dress does not supplant the hideous chimney pot and odious billycock, if our serviceable surtout and inexpressibles do not out the magpie coat, waistcoat, trousers, and if our light moccasin does not replace the varnished boot—it will be no fault of the Barbaric Committee.

T. J. G.

THE CHURCH.

Earl Manvers has notified his intention of contributing £1000 to the Southwell Bishopric Fund.

Towards the building of the church of St. Alban the Martyr, at Nottingham, £3000 has been given anonymously.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, next Monday afternoon, at five o'clock.

The Rev. Prebendary Wolfe has resigned the living of Upton, Torquay, which he had held for the last thirty-five years, and the Rev. E. P. Gregg has been appointed by Lord Haldon, the patron, in his stead.

A fancy fair in aid of the mission work of the schools of St. George's Parish, Campden-hill, W., was opened on Wednesday in the Townhall, Kensington, and continued to the close of the week.

Canon Overton, Vicar of Leyburn, has been presented, on the nomination of the Prime Minister, to the rectory of Epworth, which is worth £700 per annum, with 34 acres of glebe and residence.

Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met on Tuesday. Amongst the subjects discussed in the Upper House were those of the Salvation Army and sisterhoods; whilst in the Lower the principal topic of debate was marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

In addressing a large congregation in St. Nicholas Church, Newbury, on Tuesday, when the annual flower service was held, the Bishop of Bedford enforced the value of the lessons to be derived from plant growth. Floral offerings were made by upwards of 1000 children, and in the evening were dispatched in hampers to seven of the London hospitals.

The completed portion of the Church of the Ascension, Lavender-hill, Battersea, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Rochester, in the presence of a large congregation. The church is situate in the immediate vicinity of the Shaftesbury Park Estate, and serves an ecclesiastical district formed out of that of St. Philip's, Battersea.

An influential and representative meeting was held last week at the residence of Earl Granville, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, to promote the success of the Archbishop Tait Memorial Mission Fund. It was considered that £20,000 is needed to start the scheme of mission work, and a resolution approving of the plan was moved by Earl Granville and agreed to, and some £300 was subscribed in the room.

An Oriental bazaar will be opened by Lady Fitz-Wygram next Wednesday, the 11th inst., and continued on the following three days, in the grounds of Mrs. Merryweather, 277, Clapham-road, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the parish church of All Saints, South Lambeth. The bazaar is under the special patronage of Princess Frederica of Hanover and a host of distinguished persons.

A handsome tablet has been placed in Beverley Minster by the non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell during the late campaign in Afghanistan; and Mr. E. J. Physic has completed the erection of a memorial in the garrison church, Portsmouth, of the late Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.N., who fell at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which has been raised as a token of affection and esteem by Lord Wolseley and the members of his staff.

A special conference of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland began on Tuesday at Maynooth, under the presidency of Dr. McGettigan, the Primate; the subjects for consideration being the recent circular from the Propaganda in reference to the Parnell tribute, the filling of vacancies in Maynooth College, the condition of the Catholic University, and the proposed scheme of aid to training colleges for teachers of primary schools.

A new Roman Catholic church at Hastings, dedicated to St. Mary, Star of the Sea, was opened on Monday. The building has cost £18,000, and to this Mr. Coventry Patmore has contributed £8000.

Special services in connection with the opening of a new Baptist chapel in Ladbroke-grove were held on Tuesday. The chapel is entirely new; but it is erected on the site of a temporary building, which consisted of an annexe of the Exhibition of 1862, given for the purposes of religious worship by Sir Morton Peto, Bart.

The Recordership of Hythe, vacant by the recent promotion of Mr. Biron, Q.C., has been conferred upon Mr. George Shee, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Shee, and District Probate Registrar of East Kent.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

The annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was held last week at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Wilson Barrett presiding. The company included Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Toole, Mr. T. Thorne, and a large number of the leading members of the profession. In response to an appeal made from the chair, subscriptions and donations were announced amounting to about £900, including £100 from the Queen, making her Majesty's contributions to the fund £4000.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the reformatory ship Cornwall was held on Thursday week, the Duke of Northumberland presiding. It appeared that there was a balance exceeding £900 against the society, and it was urged that the good work which it accomplished should be more generally made known.

The sixth anniversary dinner of the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association was held the same day at Limmer's Hotel. Mr. Deputy Butcher occupied the chair. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £200.

Yesterday week a military musical fête and garden party, in aid of the funds of the Royal Army Coffee Taverns Association, took place in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital. Further particulars are given in an article on another page, and an illustration of the scene is also given.

The foundation-stone of the Soho Club for Working Girls was laid last Saturday by the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, in the presence of a distinguished company. An address on behalf of the club and prayers for its prosperity were offered up by the Rev. Canon Boyd Carpenter, and some very pretty verses, composed for the occasion by Miss Shirreff, were sung by the members of the club, who were present in large numbers with their parents. Since the account of the meeting for the club was given, £500 more has been subscribed towards the building fund, so that now half the sum required has been raised—that is, near £1900. Should any information be required it will be gladly furnished by the Hon. Maude Stanley, 40, Dover-street.

A large party of delegates and others connected with the Hospital Saturday Fund left London last Saturday morning, to be present at the opening of a new convalescent home, on the south-eastern coast. The institution, which is about four miles from Dover and half a mile from the coast at St. Margaret's Bay, has been established owing to its being found that the letters—some 600 annually—distributed by the Saturday Hospital Fund were quite insufficient to meet the demand on it for this description of relief. The house stands in about seven acres of ground, the freehold of which has been purchased, and it is estimated that it will enable about six hundred working men (for whom it is exclusively designed) to obtain three weeks' rest and change yearly. The special feature of the institution is that it is to be supported and managed by the class for whom it is started, a collection being made for the purpose each January from the London workshops and benefit societies. The home is to be called Morley House, in honour of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who presided at the opening ceremony.

Earl Brownlow presided last Saturday at the distribution of prizes, consisting for the most part of handsomely-bound books, to the inmates of the London Orphan Asylum, at Watford, who had distinguished themselves in the recent examination made by the Rev. Joseph Harris, M.A., one of the masters of the City of London School. The distribution took place in the great dining-hall of the institution, which forms the centre of a very village of spacious buildings, where at present are lodged, supported, clothed, and educated 550 orphan girls and boys, the children of persons from all parts of the country who had in life held respectable positions.

The annual Costermongers' Donkey and Pony Show in connection with the Golden-lane and Hoxton Christian Mission took place on Monday. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, bore testimony to the great results which had followed from the twenty years' work carried on by Mr. W. J. Orsman, and said that the exhibition of donkeys and ponies was most creditable, and showed that the costers had practised the duty of kindness to animals.

A bazaar in aid of the Building Fund of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, has been held this week in the hospital grounds.

The annual inspection of the lads on board the training ships Chichester and Arethusa was held on Tuesday, and a large company proceeded by the special steamer chartered for the occasion to Greenhithe in order to take part in the proceedings. The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Shaftesbury. A lad named Ward was presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a comrade from drowning, and the young fellow named Arnold, who in the recent Channel collision gave his life-buoy to a Mrs. Cheek, received a silver medal, as an old Chichester lad.

The annual dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes, Addlestone, was held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, when the Duke of Cambridge took the chair. The primary idea of this interesting experiment, which has now for nearly twelve years been in progress, is that of rescuing from evil influences little girls who have had a parent convicted of crime, by rearing and instructing them in detached groups in separate dwellings in such a way that their bringing up may be assimilated, as far as practicable, to that of girls living at home, in families. It appears, from the managers' report, that out of 265 girls sent to service, who had been brought up in the Village Home from infancy, two only have failed to gain respectable places in society.

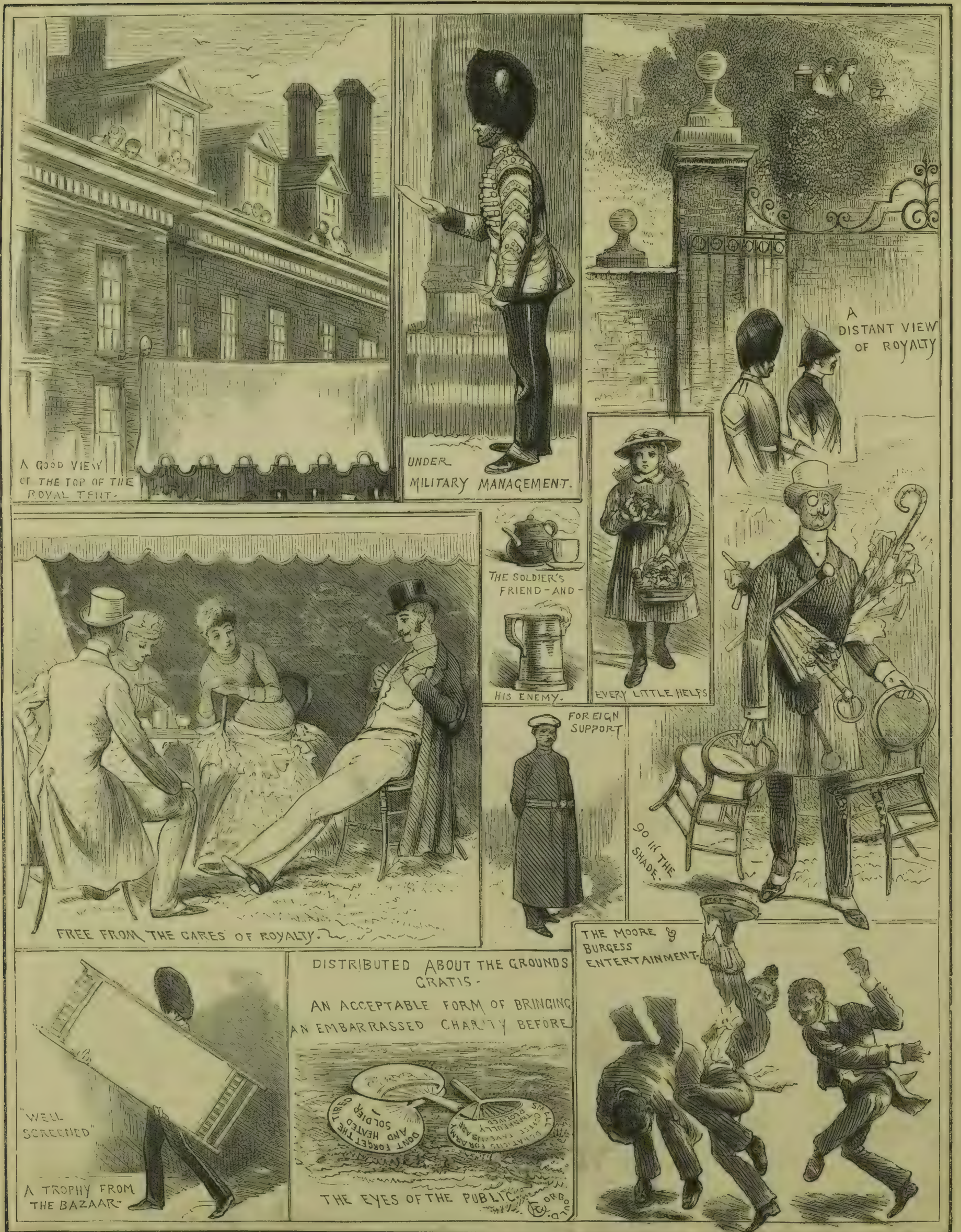
Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., has given £100 towards the preliminary expenses fund of the Metropolitan Provident Dispensaries Association.

By permission of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, an entertainment will be given at 10, Downing-street, on Wednesday afternoon, July 18, in aid of the Convalescent Home at Woodford. Tickets, one guinea each, to be had on application to Mrs. Gladstone, 10, Downing-street, or to Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street.

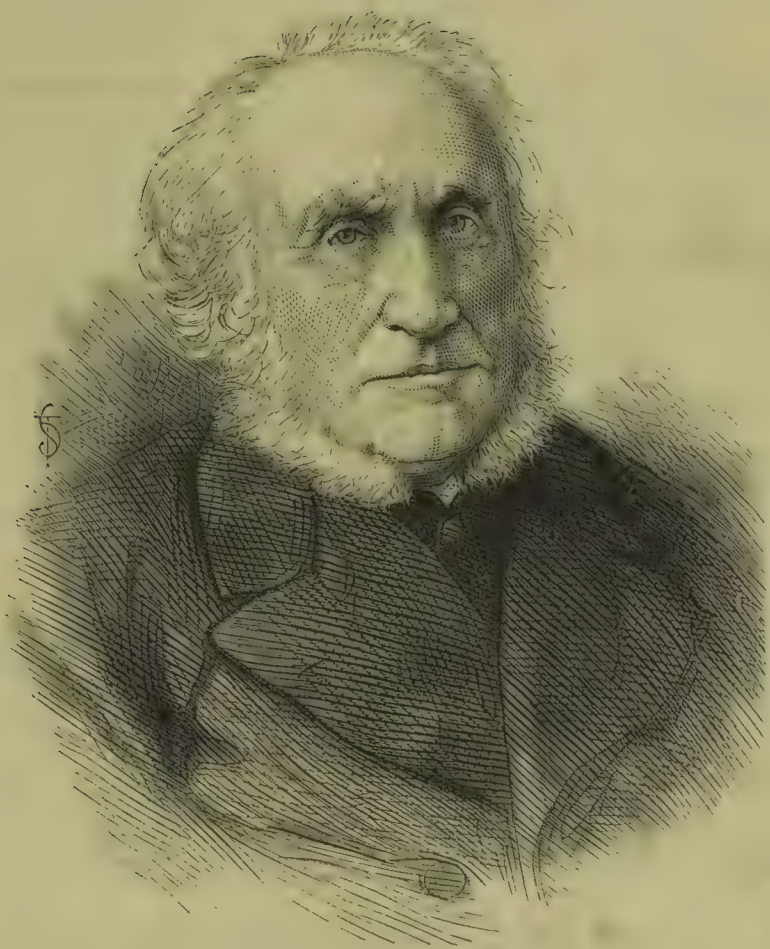
Mr. Bright has consented to deliver the annual address and present the prizes at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind next Wednesday, the 18th inst. The chair will be taken by the Duke of Westminster.

To the pilot's error the court-martial at Devonport attributes the loss of her Majesty's ship *Lively*; but the officers are blamed for not closely watching him, and Commander Parr and Navigating-Lieutenant Mills are dismissed from the ship, Sub-Lieutenant Stileman being severely reprimanded.

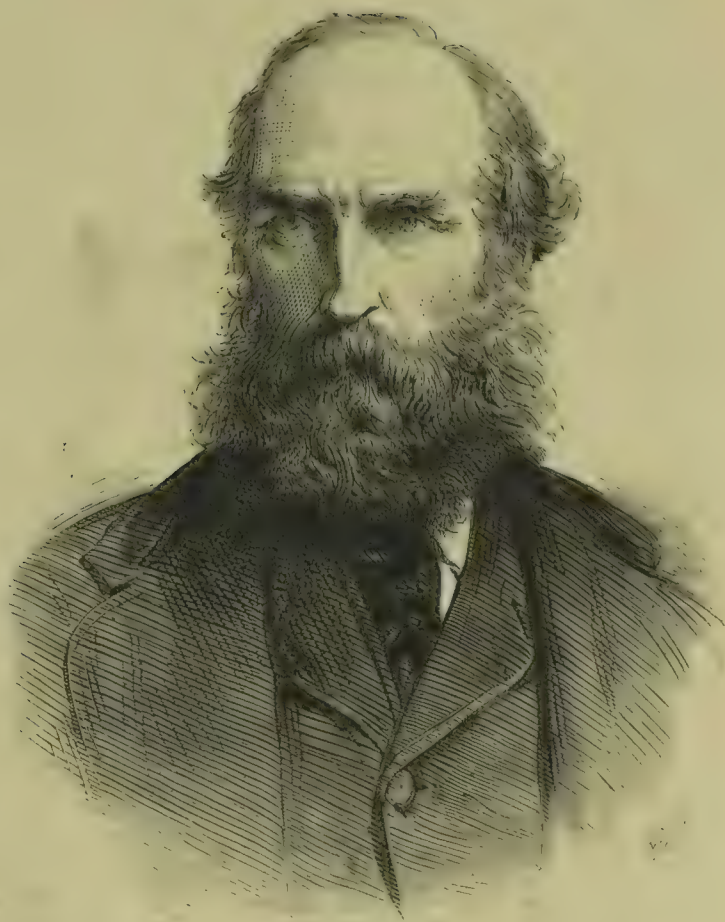
At the request of the students of the Royal Academy, Mr. Oscar Wilde gave at their club in Golden-square, last Saturday evening, a lecture embodying his views upon art and what ought to be the method and aim of the artist. The chair was occupied (also by special desire of the students) by Mr. J. Forbes-Robertson, the painter-player; and the large club-room was crowded.



GARDEN FÊTE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR THE ROYAL ARMY COFFEE TAVERNS ASSOCIATION.



THE LATE GENERAL SIR EDWARD SABINE, F.R.S.



THE LATE MR. W. SPOTTISWOODE, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

GARDEN PARTY AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

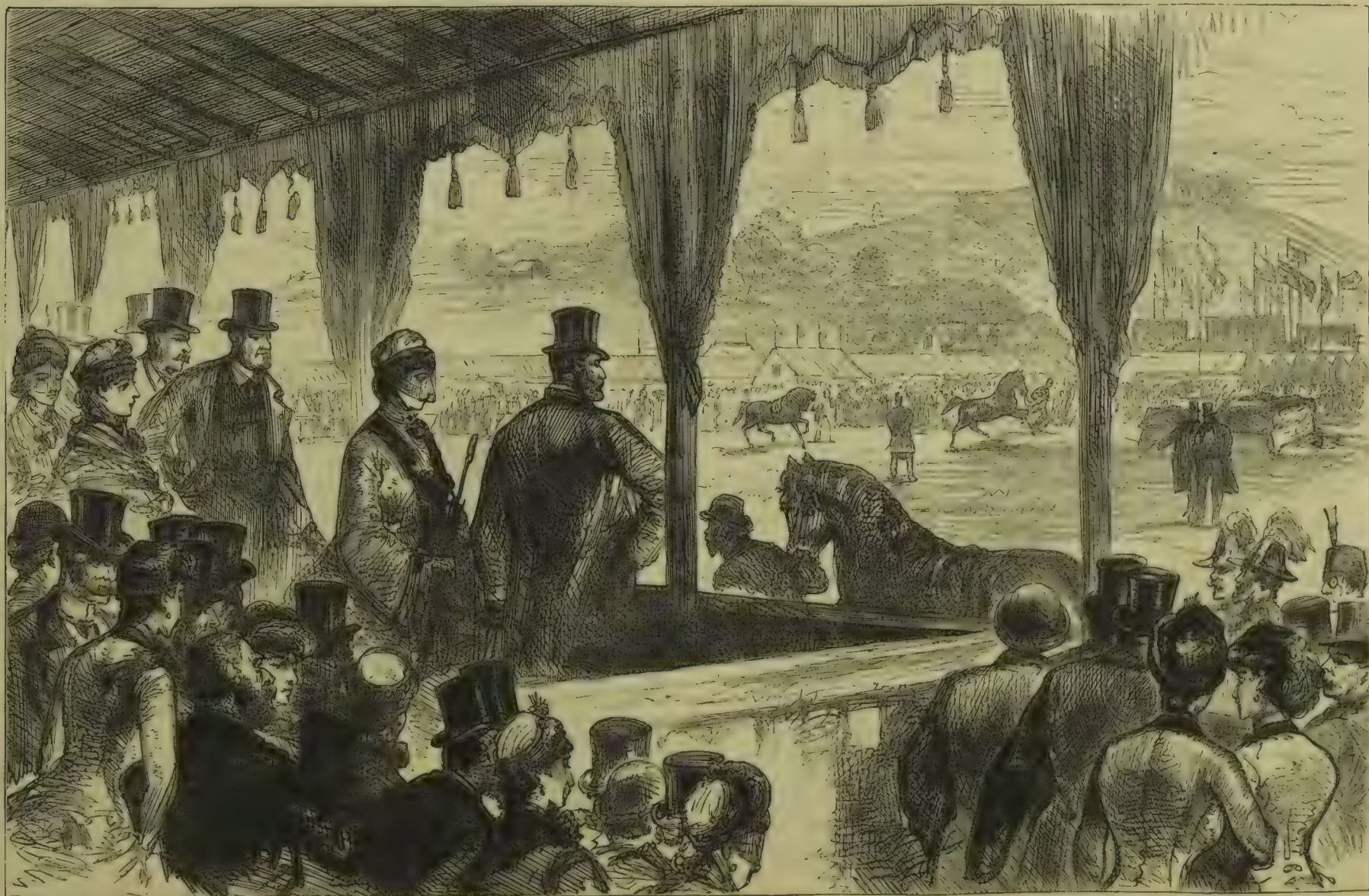
On Friday last week, a grand military musical fête and garden party took place in the grounds of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea in aid of the Army Coffee Taverns Association. The combined bands of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards occupied a raised orchestra in the centre of the grounds, and at frequent intervals during the afternoon played numerous pieces of operatic and dance music with their accustomed precision. Another attractive feature in the programme was provided by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, whose familiar semicircle, on the broad walk in front of the Royal pavilion, presented a grotesque appearance in the brilliant sunlight. Their varied performances of ballads,

plantation melodies, and comic songs, accompanied by the indispensable nigger "business," appeared to give especial delight to the crowd of red-coated pensioners in the courtyard of the hospital. The pipers of the Scots Guards and the boys of the Duke of York's School assisted in the entertainment.

At half-past five o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived and were received by Sir Patrick Grant (Governor of the Hospital), Major-General Higginson, Captain Dawson, Captain Barrington Foote, and other members of the Council of the Association, of which the Duke of Connaught is president. Preceded by the pipers of the Scots Guards, their Royal Highnesses were escorted to the Royal pavilion, where they were joined by Princess Mary Adelaide and the

Duke of Teck; the massed bands playing the National Anthem with stirring effect. After resting awhile in the pavilion, the Royal party joined the promenaders in the grounds, and subsequently honoured Sir Patrick Grant with their company at the Governor's residence. Their Royal Highnesses remained until nearly seven o'clock, and it was eight o'clock before the closing strains of the National Anthem brought the fête to a close.

From the last annual report of the Association it appears that the past year has been unfavourable from a financial point of view, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large portion of the regular army from the localities where the taverns are situated, and funds are therefore needed to sustain the work.



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT WINCHESTER.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WINCHESTER.

The ancient and renowned city of Winchester, now one of the quietest provincial towns of England, was visited last week by the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon the occasion of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society meeting there.

Their Royal Highnesses were, on the Tuesday evening and night, guests of the Earl of Northbrook, at Stratton Park. Next day, about noon, they drove to the city, which was handsomely decorated along the roads and streets where they had to pass. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar sat in the same carriage with Lord Northbrook. An escort of the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry attended them all the way. Arriving at the Guildhall, the Royal party were greeted by eleven hundred school children singing the National Anthem. The Prince and Princess were received by the Mayor (Mr. William Coles), attended by his mace-bearer, and clad in his robes of office, and accompanied by the Recorder, Mr. Maconochie, the Town Clerk, Mr. Bailey, and the other members of the Corporation in their robes. The Mayor presented a loyal address from the citizens "of the oldest corporate city in England," which the Prince accepted, and handed to his Worship a written reply. The Mayor also brought his little daughter, seven years of age, to present a beautiful bouquet of flowers to the Princess of Wales. The band of the 1st Hants Battalion of Volunteers played "God Save the Queen"; and the children (who were conducted by Dr. G. B. Arnold, the Cathedral organist) sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The Royal carriages drove off, amid the cheers of the people, to the Agricultural Show at Bar End. Here they were received by the Committee of the Society. The Prince and Princess spent a considerable time in inspecting the stock. Both the Queen and the Prince were successful exhibitors. His Royal Highness made several purchases. Towards four o'clock the Royal party left the showyard in closed carriages, as it had begun to rain, for the Cathedral. They were met by the Dean of Winchester, the late Dean, Dr. Bramston, the Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop McDougall, and were conducted over the sacred building, which is the burial-place of many of the Saxon kings, and of William Rufus. Dr. Arnold played several pieces on the organ; and the choir sang the anthem for the afternoon service—"God is a Spirit" (Bennett). Thence they proceeded to Winchester College, where they were received by the Warden (Rev. G. B. Lee), the Head-Master (Dr. Ridding), Lord and Lady Selborne. They were welcomed to the college by the Senior Prefect (Mr. McLagan) in a Latin speech, to which his Royal Highness read a reply in English. Having inspected the chapel, school, and other parts of the establishment, the Royal party entered the Moberley Library, where they were entertained at tea by Lady Laura Ridding, eldest daughter of the Lord Chancellor, and wife of the Head-Master. Their Royal Highnesses left Winchester by special train for London at five o'clock, amidst the cheers of the townspeople. In the evening some of the public buildings were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. The annual dinner of the Agricultural Society was held in the showyard, the Earl of Northbrook in the chair.

We take this opportunity to commend an interesting volume, "Historic Winchester," by Miss A. R. Bramston and Miss Leroy, which gives a very complete account of the long and eventful past, from the earliest Belgian settlement in South Britain, and the Roman establishment of Venta, through the Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and modern reigns, to that of our present Queen. The Bishopric, founded in the seventh Christian century, when it was co-extensive with the Kingdom of Wessex, and the lives of some of the notable Bishops, St. Swithun, Walkelyn, Henry of Blois, William of Wykeham, Cardinal Beaufort, William of Waynflete, Fox, Wolsey, Gardiner, Andrewes, and others, fill a considerable space in this narrative. The Cathedral, also, of which the Norman part was begun by Walkelyn, and the Gothic nave constructed by William of Wykeham, who was the founder of Winchester College, and was one of the great men of Edward III.'s time, obtains its due share of attention. Many local associations with the famous wars, treasons, conspiracies, usurpations, tyrannies, and rebellions of the kingdom; the alternate fortunes of Stephen and Matilda, of John and Henry III., and of the Barons; those of the Houses of York and Lancaster, of Wolsey and his opponents, of the Protestant and Catholic Church parties, of Charles I. and the Parliament, of the Restoration and the Monmouth insurrection, are here brought under review, but are treated with judicious brevity. Winchester appears to have been a good deal knocked about, from time to time, and its citizens both suffered and witnessed many deeds of severity. We need not speak further of the Middle Ages, or of the decay of the town, in the fifteenth century, from the loss of its woollen industry and from the absence of the Royal Court; or, in the sixteenth, the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which was much felt at this place. The marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain, in 1554, was performed by Bishop Gardiner in Winchester Cathedral, and there was, probably, a certain sympathy between the Romanist phase of that period and the local inclinations; but Elizabeth showed little favour to the city which had thus welcomed her sister. In the Civil Wars of 1642 and 1645 and 1649, Winchester was captured by the Parliamentary troops; first the town, when the Cathedral was barbarously used; afterwards the Castle, which was reduced by Cromwell, and was subsequently demolished. The occasional residence of Charles II. at Winchester, and his commencement of the building of a stately Palace, which is now part of the military barracks, renewed in some degree the dignity and prosperity of this ancient city, but only for a very short time. That period is more worthily associated with the virtuous memory of Isaac Walton, and of good Bishop Ken, author of the Morning and Evening Hymns. The iniquitous cruelty of Judge Jeffreys, perpetrated at Winchester in the execution of Dame Alice Lisle, is one of the most tragic recollections. All these stories, and various sketches of historical characters and incidents, are related by Miss Bramston and her literary partner in a clear and agreeable manner, and with as much conciseness as they can be told, while keeping up the vivid presentment of picturesque details.

Mr. W. J. Evans Bennett has resigned the Recordership of Grantham, in consequence of ill-health.

Saturday was the last day for the sending in of claims from towns for the site of the North Wales College. The central committee have received claims from Bala, Bangor, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Rhyl, Ruthin, Wrexham, and Welshpool. These claims are to be referred to the arbitration of Lord Carlingford, Lord Bramwell, and Mr. Mundella, whose decision is to be given before September. About £30,000 has been subscribed to meet the Government offer of an annual grant of £4000.

In the Queen's Bench on Monday the Lord Chief Justice, addressing Sir Hardinge Giffard, the leading counsel in the action of "Belt v. Lawes," stated that there was a division of opinion in the Court, but the majority held that there should be a new trial—not, however, on the same grounds, nor to the same extent. A suggestion was at the same time thrown out that the leading counsel on each side should approach one another; if not, the Court would give judgment.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. George W. Reid, Keeper of the Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, has resigned his post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Otter, of the Queen's Own Rifles, will command the Canadian team at Wimbledon, Colonel Ouimet having declined the appointment.

The Royal College of Physicians have awarded the gold medal, founded in the memory of the late Dr. Baly as a mark of distinction in physiology, to Dr. Brown-Séquard.

The Minister of the United States and Mrs. Lowell received their countrymen and countrywomen on Wednesday, at 10, Lowndes-square.

The revenue receipts of the United Kingdom for the first quarter of the financial year 1883-4, which ended on Saturday night, are, on the whole, satisfactory.

The Lord Mayor of London will entertain the Mayors of England and Ireland and many of the Scottish Provosts at dinner at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 26th inst.

A rose exhibition by the National Rose Society was held in the large tent at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, on Tuesday.

By the overturning of a steam-tramcar at Huddersfield on Tuesday, five persons lost their lives, and about twenty others were injured.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer left Dublin on Monday night for England. It is understood that their Excellencies will not return for a month.

The silver wedding of Mr. Story Maskelyne, M.P., and Mrs. Maskelyne was celebrated yesterday week at Salthrop House, Swindon, the residence of the hon. member.

The nomination of a Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1884 took place on Monday, and resulted in the nomination of Alderman Meagher by 32 votes to 21, the other candidate being Mr. Joshua Brereton.

Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., was last week entertained at a banquet by the Fishmongers' Company, and presented with the honorary freedom of the company in recognition of his services in promoting the International Fisheries Exhibition.

Samuel James, remanded at Marlborough-street on a charge of begging, was found, on being searched, to be possessed of a draught for £204, as well as a considerable sum in American notes.

Mr. Edward Compton, Assistant-Comptroller in the Savings Bank Department of the General Post Office, has been appointed to the post of Comptroller, vacant by the death of Mr. T. G. Ramsay.

A series of dramatic and musical entertainments is being given at St. James's Hall, supported by Miss Glamoye, Captain Acklom, and Madame Florence Marryat. Ballads are sung by Miss Anita Austin, Mr. Horscroft, and other artists.

Mr. Gilstrap, of Farnham Park, has presented the town of Newark with a free library at a cost of about £10,000. The building is complete, and will be opened on the 26th inst.—The free library presented to the town of Leicester by Councillor Hart was handed over to the Corporation last week.

Mr. R. T. Gurdon, M.P., on behalf of the agriculturists of the county, has presented Mr. Thomas Chambers, honorary director of the Norfolk Agricultural Association, with a cheque for £500 and a silver salver, in recognition of his services in connection with the association's spring and summer shows.

Sir F. T. Fowke, Bart., on Monday resigned his position as Chairman of the Leicestershire Court of Quarter Sessions. Sir Frederick was thanked for his services, and congratulated upon the fact that during the twenty-three years he had held office not a single appeal had been entered against his decisions. Sir Henry Halford, Bart., was elected chairman.

Without at present pronouncing an opinion upon the three suggested schemes for regulating a reduced charge for inland telegrams, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a minute recently issued, recommends that the Postmaster-General be authorised to incur the necessary preliminary expenditure in view of an alteration, amounting in all to £500,000, only £200,000, however, being included in the present financial year.

Between midnight and one o'clock last Saturday morning a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied with rain, passed over the metropolis. Thunderstorms prevailed also in several parts of England, attended by loss of life and great damage to property. The districts chiefly affected were North Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and the country about Scarborough.—A violent thunderstorm passed over Sheffield on Monday evening, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

The Westminster magistrate has had before him a singular declaration emanating from a City Charity. It was appointed that the trustees of Sarah Rachel Tifford's Charity should "pay the sum of £15 per annum to certain women, poor widows or maidens of good character, residing within ten miles of the Standard, in Cornhill, whose income did not exceed £21 per annum, and who believed in the Atonement of Jesus Christ, and desired to obey him in general conduct." The declarant was a maiden lady, aged sixty, living in Ranelagh-road, Pimlico. The declaration, attested by a witness, was duly signed.

Mr. Henry Brett Ince, Liberal, Q.C., was yesterday week returned for Hastings: he polled 2138 votes, being a majority of 37 over Mr. Warner, the Conservative candidate. This is a gain of a seat for the Liberals, Mr. Murray, whose resignation caused the recent vacancy, being a Conservative.—The polling for county Monaghan, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Givan to a Crown Solicitorship, took place last Saturday. The result of the poll was declared on Monday. Mr. Healy, the Nationalist candidate, has been returned by 2376 votes; the Conservative, Mr. Monroe, polling 2011; Mr. Pringle, Liberal, polling only 270.

The Cork Industrial Exhibition was opened on Tuesday. The trades procession was one of the largest seen in the city for many years, the local trades being strengthened by delegates from Dublin, Belfast, and Limerick. Music was supplied by eight bands, and altogether the proceedings were of the most enthusiastic nature. The opening ceremony was performed by Lord Bandon, Lord Lieutenant of the county, in conjunction with the Mayor of Cork, and the programme was gone through in its entirety with great success. Business was suspended in the city all day. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a concert in the evening.

Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., on his retirement from the English Bar, was entertained at dinner last Saturday in the Middle Temple Hall, which was crowded by an assembly representative of the Bench and the Bar. The Attorney-General, who presided, paid a high tribute to the merits of Mr. Benjamin, both as an advocate and as a man, and passed an eloquent panegyric upon the brilliance which had marked his professional career.—A meeting of barristers was held in the Middle Temple last Saturday, under the presidency of the Attorney-General, at which the Regulations for the guidance of the new Bar Committee were discussed and adopted. It was resolved that the first Committee shall be elected at a general meeting to be held on December next.

The Admiralty have, it is stated, declined to confirm the court-martial sentence of dismissal from the Navy recently passed upon Sub-Lieutenants the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt and William James for using insolent language to Captain Adeane. Their Lordships have reinstated both officers; but the former, in consequence of a previous complaint, is to be placed below all officers of his rank, while the latter is to forfeit a year's seniority.

The third portion of the Hamilton Palace Library was put up for sale on Monday at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. The first portion was disposed of last Midsummer for £31,516, and the second in the winter for £22,340. The present sale, which, like the two previous ones, will occupy twelve days, consists of 2781 lots; and it is expected that the concluding portion will be put up for competition towards Christmas next. Two hundred and thirty volumes were sold on Monday, the majority being bought by bookdealers. The prices ranged from 1s. for Norden's "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," to £70 paid by Mr. Quaritch for Niphus's "De Pulchro," and the day's sale realised £830.

There were 2589 births and 1432 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 49, whereas the deaths were 5 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. Four persons died from smallpox, 76 from measles, 29 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 12 from enteric fever, 72 from dysentery, and 5 from simple cholera. Different forms of violence caused 51 deaths: 46 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 12 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Three cases of suicide were registered.

The ship Smyrna, of 1305 tons, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney yesterday week with 411 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. S. Perkins, as surgeon-superintendent, with Mrs. Drew in charge of the single women; and the ship Gladstone, chartered by Sir Saul Samuel, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 3rd inst. with 358 emigrants.—The Agent-General for Cape Colony sent out twenty-one emigrants and 101 recruits for the colonial forces, by the s.s. Tartar, which sailed from Southampton on the 28th ult.—Last Saturday 120 State-aided emigrants departed from Foynes on board the emigrant-ship Austrian, of the Allan line, their destination being America. They were from the Glin and Ennis Unions.

Nearly 10,000 Volunteers assembled last Saturday evening for the annual official inspection and brigade drills. The Civil Service and Bank of England Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury) were inspected in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, where they had been under canvas during the week. The other inspections include the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), 6th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles, and Central London Rangers (22nd Middlesex), all in Hyde Park; the 4th Volunteer Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace; the 2nd Kent Artillery, at Woolwich; 1st Essex Rifles, at Warley. The Government Brigade Drill in Regent's Park was attended by the 1st Middlesex, 1st London, and East London Engineers.—The Secretary of State for War has approved the attendance of about 5000 Volunteers at the camp of exercise, Aldershot, this month and in August, the various battalions to be attached to the three infantry brigades there. The first arrival will be on Saturday (to-day), when the 24th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles, 477 of all ranks, under Lieut.-Colonel Du Plat-Taylor proceed from London to the camp for eight days' drill with the regular troops.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE CLYDE.

One of the most appalling accidents which have darkened the annals of the West of Scotland occurred on the Clyde last Tuesday morning on the launching of the Daphne, 500 tons, built at the yard of Messrs Alexander Stephen and Sons, Linthouse, Glasgow, for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steam Packet Company. At half-past eleven the "christening" ceremony was performed, and the vessel glided down the ways amid the cheering of the spectators. When the vessel, crowded from stem to stern with workmen and others, cleared the ways, and entered the water, the cheering was, however, speedily checked, for the Daphne suddenly heeled over on the port side, and began to settle down in the water. The scene for a few brief moments was of a most appalling description. As she fell over upon her side a good many of the men who were on the upper deck could be seen clinging to each other and grasping at rails, chains, or any of the deck fittings that could afford a hold. There were but few cries for help, the catastrophe occurring so suddenly. In a few minutes she had gone clean out of sight in the middle of the river, and nothing could be seen but a few men struggling in the water.

As soon as the workmen who were standing close to the end of the ways saw that the ship was heeling over they threw spars and blocks of wood into the river. Ropes were also thrown out to those who were struggling at the stern end of the vessel, which was pretty close in shore. The tugs in attendance ventured as near as they possibly could, but the danger of striking men struggling in the water was so great that any assistance of this kind was practically neutralised. Two rowing-boats were brought into requisition, and by their means about a dozen men, who clung to spars and pieces of wood, were picked up. A few men were seen to scramble on to the keel of the vessel as she heeled over, but they disappeared. It is thought by employes of the yard that about two hundred men were on the steamer when she left the ways, and of these it is believed that over one hundred have perished.

The cause of the accident cannot be stated with accuracy at present, but it would seem as if the chains by which the velocity of the ship was checked on the ways had not acted equally on both sides. On the port side the anchor fixed in the ground was dragged for a distance of about sixty yards, while on the starboard side the anchor was not moved more than six or seven yards. There had apparently been an undue strain upon the port side, and that, possibly increased by the current in the river, is believed to have caused the ship to cant over. At present, at any rate, no other cause can be assigned for the catastrophe.

During the whole of the afternoon and evening the work of recovering the bodies went on, there being willing volunteers on all hands. Both the city and county police were largely called into requisition, and under their direction a vigorous search of the river was made.

When the receding tide had left the vessel exposed from the stern to the turn of the bow, preparations were made for getting her heeled over to her keel and floated. A large staff of workmen and a Clyde diver, with a number of boats and barges and other appliances, set to work to get chains passed round the hull.

ENGLISH EXPLORATION IN EGYPT.

The first general meeting of the Egypt Exploration Society took place on Tuesday afternoon at the Royal Institution, Sir Erasmus Wilson (president) in the chair. The proceedings opened with Sir Erasmus Wilson's inaugural address. Miss Amelia B. Edwards (one of the hon. secretaries) then gave a summary of the work done by the society during the spring of the present year, when, in the course of only six or seven weeks, the Biblical city of Pithom was brought to light, and inscriptions were discovered which have finally determined the true route of the Exodus, and identified Rameses II. with the Pharaoh of the oppression. Mr. R. Stuart Poole (also an hon. secretary) then spoke on the budget, stating that the excavation of Pithom had cost £658, and that the balance in hand was now £1640 for future work. Of this sum Sir E. Wilson gave, last January, £500, and at Tuesday's meeting a further sum of £1000. Some valuable monuments discovered at Pithom have been presented to the society by the Egyptian Government, and were on Tuesday presented to the British Museum by the unanimous vote of the subscribers. The gift was acknowledged by Mr. Bond, the principal Librarian, who returned thanks for the Trustees. Among the speakers were Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., Mr. W. Fowler, M.P., &c. The proceedings closed with an interesting discourse on Pithom and its discovery by M. Naville, the distinguished explorer and Egyptologist, to whose great ability and zeal the president and all the speakers testified in most flattering terms.

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While he was yet speaking the door opened, and two ladies entered the room.

THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

THE CRONIES.

HAT "the High" is to Oxford men, picturesque, unique, unapproachable, "the Backs"—the river gardens at the backs of their colleges—are to Cambridge men. There is beauty all along the river from St. John's to Corpus; "linked sweetness"—for do not the bridges join the gardens?—"long drawn out." It may be a personal partiality, but I venture to think that immediately in front of Trinity College the beauty of "the Backs" culminates. There—to my eyes—the stream is broader (it has "a feeder" through which a tiny shallop may be pushed beneath the lime-boughs); there—to my ears—"the frequent pulse" of oars is more musical than elsewhere; the bridges have a more graceful curve. The tender greensward; the fragrant overhanging lime-walk like a cathedral aisle in leaf; a picture glazed, alas, with tears, for those with whom, like me, 'tis winter time, while when they saw it last, long years ago, 'twas May with them from head to heel.

It is "The May" now (as the May term is called), and "the Backs" are at their best, though not their brightest, for dewy eve is about to fall. The sky-colours above tree and turret are like a herald's garb, the herald of the summer; the bells of old St. Mary are clashing overhead, but mellowed by distance; the tinkle of the college bell is calling the white-robed students, flitting ghostlike through arch and corridor, to prayer, or at all events to chapel. Upon the water lingers yet a fairy fleet, and the light dip of the feathered oar, full on the stream, and sharp beneath the bridge, falls dreamily on the ear. To the actors in such a scene, its glories are less visible than to the eye of memory. We are none of us fully aware of our happiness while it is with us, and Youth is as unconscious of it as is the flower of its blossom. It is Age alone which admires—and regrets.

At the open window above the college archway, a middle-aged man, his hair just tinged with grey, but with intellectual features that still retain traces of physical beauty, is regarding this fair landscape with feelings that are unshared by those he looks upon, and whose presence enlivens it. His thoughts are

grave, though they are gladdened by its beauty. The grass is as green as when he trod it thirty years ago, and the fragrance of the lime walk has lost none of its sweetness, yet how much is gone—that was there before! All is crowded with life, yet how great is the gap that Death and Change have made!

A light hand, though it belongs to a man of six feet high, is laid upon the dreamer's shoulders, and he looks up in the face of an old friend. It is Mavors, the tutor, with whom he had been at college, and who had remained at work there while he himself had taken a college living, given it up through ill health, been made a Canon of the neighbouring cathedral, and finally had come back to Cambridge to "reside."

"Why, Aldred, you are musing!" exclaimed the newcomer, in bantering but not unmusical tones. "Are you regretting that you have not once more an undergraduate's gown upon your shoulders? Such thoughts never come into my head, because, I suppose, I have other things to do. The hand of least employment has the daintier sense. A thousand pardons—I forgot the Concordance."

"I was thinking of my boy," said the Canon, gently. "To be sure," returned the other, his voice changing at once to one of sympathy. "He would be just the age for coming up; and you would like to have him here, of course. The lads would interest one no doubt if one had a son amongst them; as it is, I think Trinity would be the most delightful place in the world if it wasn't for the lads."

"A pigeon-pie without the pigeon," remarked the Canon, smiling; "tough beef and hard eggs—though not so tough and not so hard as some of you would make yourselves out to be."

"Ah, you have forgotten what it is to be a Tutor," returned the other; "what one suffers from those who bring up their offspring to us days before the term begins—the 'Early Fathers' and the mothers—as to a dry-nurse, each with their tale of intelligent precocity and budding genius; likewise from the young gentlemen themselves, so full of promise, who take to spirits and the female retailers of spirits, and are sent down—after a brief but voluptuous career—in their second year!"

"They are not all like that, however, if I remember rightly."

"Oh, no; there are your romantic young gentlemen, who know Shelley by heart, and even your own Milton, and who would perhaps get their fellowships, only that the day before they take their degree they marry their bedmaker's daughter."

"And are there now no students?" inquired the Canon, giving way to the other's humour.

"Certainly, one or two; and those from the Tutor's point of view are the worst of all. They mostly take to mathematics; wear wet towels round their heads all night, and eventually get brain fever, and drown themselves in the river yonder: you have no idea how my time is taken up with Inquests."

"Still, I wish my boy were here, Mavors," sighed the Canon, "and that you were his Tutor."

"And I wish it, too, Aldred, with all my heart. Still, it is my firm conviction that a boy of character knows what is best for himself; for ninety-nine lads out of a hundred it is all one: 'soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief'; they are as fit for one calling as another; but your Robert, he is the hundredth. He has views of his own, or so it seemed to me when I saw him at the Rectory; he will distinguish himself in whatever profession he has a mind for."

The colour rose to the Canon's cheek; to have his boy praised was the greatest pleasure life had left for him.

"But a soldier, Mavors; and in India!"

"Well, a soldier is better, at all events, than any other of the professions I mentioned. You wouldn't make him a sailor, I suppose, serving in a gun-boat in the Tropics, without half the necessary amount of cubic feet of air to breathe in; nor yet a young gentleman at large, which means, in the end, the Insolvent Court. And as to India, just think how your Indian enjoys getting home!"

"Ah, if he ever does," returned the Canon, mournfully.

"Why shouldn't he? What's to prevent him? He is not the boy to take to brandy pawnee. A few years"—

"Ten, at least, Mavors," put in the other, mournfully; "and the lad's ambitious; if there's an opening he will make for it."

"And make his mark there," added the Tutor, cheerfully.

"Why one would really think that the boy had been sentenced to penal servitude. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, Aldred. Have you not your sister to take care of you and look to your comforts; I wish I had a sister. The way in which I am robbed right and left by my bedmaker is something incredible; I order everything in duplicate, and I don't mind her taking things out of one cupboard; but they are both emptied simultaneously."

"Why don't you lock one cupboard?"

"I do with a Bramah; but Bramah is a false god."

"You are just as you used to be, Mavors," returned the Canon, laughing; "never satisfied. Before you took the best degree in your year, it might have been excusable, but now—Tutor of your College, a man said to know more about Plato"—

"Said to know!" broke in Mavors, with irritation; "confound you, I do know more about Plato than any man alive."

"Just think of that," said the Canon, slyly. "On such a pinnacle, and yet not satisfied."

"Where is the comfort of a pinnacle?" retorted the Tutor, peevishly. "Give me a Canon's stall. For you to grumble is indeed ingratitude to fortune. You've your rooms here—the best in the College. Your house on the Trumpington-road kept for you by a devoted sister, and ornamented by the presence of the most charming of wards. Satisfied indeed! It is my belief that if you married your ward, you wouldn't be quite content even then."

"I am quite sure I shouldn't," said the Canon, laughing.

outright; "and I don't think Sophy would be quite content either. "That's another thorn in my lot, Mavors; my responsibility as regards that girl."

"A crumpled leaf in your bed of roses, you mean, Aldred; I wish I had such a thorn. How charmingly she makes your coffee for you. How neatly she catalogues your library."

"I believe that is your notion of a wife's perfection, Mavors. If so, why don't you propose to Sophy. You shall have her guardian's full consent, I promise you; now do, do."

The Rev. Henry Mavors, Tutor of Trinity College, and the terror of German commentators, blushed like a girl. Perhaps it was knowing so much about Plato that rendered the notion of marriage alarming to him, or perhaps the Canon had unconsciously touched some secret chord in his friend's breast. He saw his advantage—it was cruel of him, but he did not know how cruel—and pushed it home.

"If you are shy about it, my dear Mavors," he continued, "I'll speak to Sophy myself. Only you must make up your mind. You see if she asks you, you will hardly like to refuse a lady."

"I don't think a lady—or at all events so young a lady—would quite appreciate a jest of that kind," said Mr. Mavors, gravely, and still very red.

"That shows how little you know about her, my dear friend," said the Canon, drily; "she would enjoy it immensely."

It was not only that, being a widower, he was more "at ease in Zion," as regarded the fair sex, than his celibate friend, and spoke with a certain cynical lightness; he had in view a particular case.

"Between ourselves, my dear fellow," he continued ("for it is a matter which I should certainly not speak about to any one but an old friend like you), our dear little Sophy is a source of great anxiety to us."

"You don't seem to feel it so, my dear Aldred," observed the other, with sympathetic interest; "at all events in her company."

"I would not let her know that I feel it for worlds; both my sister and I greatly enjoy her companionship, she is so naïve and engaging; but I can't help wishing the old Queen's Counsel had not fixed upon me for her guardian. I have not a word to say against the dear little maid, mind; but she's flighty—not to say flirty. At Portsmouth, where she last came from, it did not signify, I suppose; soldiers and sailors are not apt to take young ladies *au sérieux*, because they mean nothing themselves; but with undergraduates it is different."

The Tutor frowned. "But why do you ask undergraduates—that is, such as you have any reason to disapprove of—to your house?"

"My dear fellow, Sophy asks them, not I; or rather she is the magnet that attracts them. They meet her at tennis parties, balls, and what not, and then ask leave to call."

"Then I should not give them leave."

"But they call in order to request the permission; and as I am always from home, my silence is taken for consent. Sophy welcomes them, and my sister has not the heart to say 'You mustn't come, Sir.' You see, it's very hard for the poor girl, shut up all day with Maria or an old fellow like me."

"You're not a particularly old fellow," observed the Tutor, with an air of irritation, rather than of one who pays a compliment. "A man is only as old as he feels."

"Quite true; age, however, is a matter of comparison, and in this place of all others the contrast stands out most strongly. We call these young fellows 'boys,' and they call us—well, I'm sure I don't know what they call us, but 'fogies,' at the very least. Not, my dear fellow, that you look like a foggy" (for the other had drawn himself up, looking more like a major, and a drum-major too, than a college tutor); "but you know what boys are. Well, girls are like them in their judgment on these matters, only worse."

Mr. Mavors answered nothing, but played a tattoo with his fingers on the thrown-back window-pane.

"Yes," continued the Canon, sadly; "it is impossible to conceal from myself that dear little Sophy (though I do believe she is fond of him) finds her old guardian a bit of a bore, and infinitely prefers the society of a young gentleman such as Mr. Herbert Perry, for instance."

"Perry? Who's Perry?" inquired the Tutor.

"Well, he's a Trinity man in his third year; he is not on your 'side,' but, of course, you know him. He won the sculls last year."

"A boating man! Oh, yes, I remember; a great hulking fellow, with a brown beard and a fresh complexion."

"An excessively handsome man!"

"Indeed! I should rather call him a fine animal."

"He is an animal, I am sorry to say, that Sophy admires very much," returned the Canon, drily. "I don't like him myself, nor is it altogether my prejudice. I have heard things about him—not very bad things—but things not to his credit. There is a theory that your athlete is generally a person of good moral character."

The Tutor smiled contemptuously.

"Just so. Well, this young man is said to be no better than he should be, and also very reckless."

"But have you no authority over your ward?"

"Authority? I can't 'gate' her or 'fine' her; to be sure I could 'rusticate' her, but that would be very inconvenient."

"No doubt," said the Tutor, with an air of conviction; "it would be too much to expect that you should leave Cambridge on her account."

"I did leave it for a month or two last winter, and took Sophy to London. I need not go into painful details, Mavors; but the fact is that course did not produce the effect I intended. The man followed us there, and I have reason to believe that Sophy gave him some encouragement. She knows, however, that my views are fixed as regards that matter. She shall never have my consent to marry him while I have power to forbid it—that is, until she comes of age; but in the meantime what am I to do?"

"Forbid him your house."

"The effect of which would be, that she would see him out of the house; a flirtation is bad enough, but a clandestine flirtation is far worse. The last appeal, however, as I have said, lies with me. There is still a twelvemonth to run before she becomes her own mistress, and I am in hopes she will tire of the man before that time."

"And then?"

"Well, then she will please herself. She has twenty thousand pounds of her own, though strictly tied up; so that she will have plenty of suitors, no doubt. In any case—even supposing, that is, her *pouchant* for Mr. Perry dies out—I have no great confidence in her judgment; nothing would please me more than to see her transfer her affections to some worthy fellow (I should not look for money in him so much as good promise) who would make her happy; but I confess I should be as much surprised as pleased. The dream of my life used to be that Sophy and my Robert—but there," concluded the speaker, with a weary sigh, "that's over, and much else with it."

"That would have been a convenient arrangement, no doubt," said the Tutor, in a tone less consoling than per-

functory; his sympathy seemed to have somehow faded out.

"I suppose the ladies will be here to-morrow evening?"

"For the procession on the Banks?—yes, certainly. You will come, of course?" The Tutor nodded. "You will not mind my asking a few young fellows, for Sophy's sake? The more she sees the better she will be able to strike an average, and perceive how much beneath it is Mr. Perry."

"He will not be here, I do hope."

"My dear friend, he will be on the river, of course. Do you not know that he is stroke of your own boat?"

"My boat!" exclaimed the Tutor, contemptuously. "Good heavens!"

"Well, I mean the Third Trinity: you were an Eton man yourself, were you not? You have no idea what interest we take in aquatics up at the Laurels. I believe I could tell you the place of every boat on the river."

"Could you? I could just as soon go through the catalogue of the Kings of Israel. Oh, yes; I'll come with pleasure—but I must go now, for I have some work to do to-night;" and he took up his college cap.

"And so have I," said the Canon.

"Is it possible?" laughed the Tutor, as he left the room. But when the door had closed upon him he grew grave enough. Even into the deep solitudes and silent cells of a collegiate life human nature now and then intrudes; and with the man who knew more about Plato than anybody, all was not lettered ease and contented celibacy.

CHAPTER II.

THE SCHOLAR.

"My work," Canon Aldred was wont to observe in his pleasant way, "like topmost Gargarus, takes the morning;" but, as Mr. Mavors had hinted, it was not a severe description of labour, and could be done at any time. He was just now engaged upon a new edition of his favourite poet, Milton, including a concordance; and, like all men who have little to do, thought it a matter not only of vast importance, but of pressing necessity. It did not strike him that for what people had done without for a few centuries, such as a concordance to Milton, they could very well wait a little longer; and in order to expedite matters he employed an assistant. It must be confessed that, had he not done so the great work would have progressed, but slowly, for the Canon was dilatory and a dilettante. When Nature said "Dream"—a remark which, if one is inclined to listen to it, she repeats pretty often—he let Nature have her way. He would sit for hours with his book before him, with his head propped on his hand, one upright finger pressed upon his cheek, and with his thoughts a hundred miles away; indeed much farther, for they were with his boy in India.

He had everything about him suitable to intellectual activity; every description of note-book, piles of volumes of reference; a desk with a sea of papers on it, and a noble harbour for his knees beneath it. But a large tin of Latakia tobacco stood beside him, which, though it may stimulate the imagination, is hardly a spur to toil; and a huge meerschaum pipe, which required a pretty constant hand to it, or it would have pulled his teeth out. The tender solicitude he bestowed upon the bowl was touching: it was swathed in wash-leather, but from time to time he carefully undid its covering, and gazed upon its deepening colour with paternal pride; then he would rise from his seat, and nursing it in his plump white hand, would take it round the room with him, as though it was a baby. There were so many objects to attract his attention on these occasions, a book to be set right on its shelf, a picture to be straightened on the wall, the flowers with which Sophy always supplied his college chambers to be sniffed at (though never rearranged, that would have been audacity indeed), that these promenades took up a considerable time.

There was one object that was as certain to bring him to a halt as is a partridge to stop a pointer. On a little table stood a glass case, and within it, on a velvet cushion, a lock of hair. Pipe in hand, he is leaning over it now, and softly murmurs to himself:—

It lies before me there, and my own breath
Might stir its outer threads as though beside
The living head I stood in honoured pride,
Talking of lovely things, that conquer death.
Perhaps he pressed it once, or underneath
Ran his five fingers, when he leant blank eyed,
And saw in fancy Adam and his bride,
With their rich locks.

This lock, I need hardly say, was from the head of the Canon's literary idol, Milton; but there was scarcely anything on which his eye lit which did not suggest some poetical quotation: and when there was nothing to suggest them they suggested themselves. Though without any ear for music, he had a voice exquisitely modulated, and gave exactly the right expression to every word. He was no scholar, like his friend the Tutor, but a man of very various readings, who valued literature for what it was worth, and not (as is generally the case with scholars) for the name of the author. He had many fine things in his head with which few others were acquainted, and would "croon" them (as the poor "Shepherd" used to term it) to himself, for the gratification of his inward ear.

As he passes by the open window in this tour around his chamber, he once more looks out of it. The dusk of eve has fallen; the river has lost its fairy fleet; and only one or two figures are still threading the lime walk. Something in the scene suggests an old-world time and tune:—

Masters of Colleges have no common graces,
And they that have fellowships have but common places,
And those that scholars are, they must have handsome faces.
Alas! poor scholar, whither wilt thou go?

"That must have been a strange way to preferment," he muses. "A handsome face!" Then, as a step comes up the echoing stair outside his chambers, "My poor Adair," he adds, "would have had small chance in those days."

There is a modest knock at the inner door (for the outer, of course, was open), and his own gentle voice replies, "Come in." The new-comer was a young man of twenty-two or so; and since he was a scholar of his College, it was clear, as the other had just said, that he owed it to his learning, and not his looks. He was tall and thin—of a leanness, indeed, that almost approached emaciation. He had dark hair, the length and straightness of which made him appear even more lantern-jawed than he really was. His face, so far from having the hue of youth, though it was not unhealthy-looking, was destitute of colour. His teeth, however, were good; and his black eyes, though somewhat downcast, very clear and bright.

"I fear I am rather late, Canon," he said, in a voice as soft as a woman's, and with a deep respect that had yet no touch of sycophancy; "but I had not kept my chapels, and"

"Don't mention it, my dear lad," put in the other, with a friendly smile. "The Church has the first call on all of us. I hardly think, however, that that phrase, 'keeping your Chapels' conveys the full feeling of ecclesiastical devotion with which you are, no doubt, possessed. Have you done the Bs yet?"

"Yes, Sir." The young man drew from under his gown some MSS., and put them into the other's hand.

"That's well, my lad; how neatly you do everything! How I envy you that gift of dexterity! When it comes to me (this with a whimsical smile), it will not be of the fingers. At my own christening, I do believe the Fairy-Disorder was left altogether out of the Programme, and revenged herself by never leaving me since. Well, and how do you like it?"

"Very much, Sir. It is, in the first place, a very great pleasure to find myself useful to you in any way; and, after all, nothing but care and accuracy are required in the matter."

"Nay, I didn't mean the Concordance," said the Canon, smiling. "I meant the poet himself. I gathered from what you said that you have had hitherto but a bowing acquaintance with him."

"That is true. You see, I have not had much time for reading such things."

"Such things!" echoed the Canon. "And now you have read it?"

"Well, Sir, there seem to be a great many Bs in *Paradise Lost*."

"There are, are there?" returned the other with an amused look. "And as for the poetry, I suppose you agree with the famous Johnian that there is 'a good deal of assertion in it, and very little proof?'"

"Indeed, Sir, I find no proof at all. And how unequally he has divided the thing. In the Eighth Book there are not 640 lines, while in the Tenth there are no less than 1104."

The Canon looked at his young companion with that sort of gentle pity with which a kind-hearted person regards a blind man.

"What was the book you liked best when you were quite a boy?" he inquired, after a long pause.

"Euclid, Sir."

"You will be Senior Wrangler, my good fellow, as sure as your name's Adair," ejaculated the Canon. His tone had something of warning and even menace in it, as though he had said "If you don't take care, young man, you will go straight to the devil"; but the speaker was quite unconscious of it: he intended what he said for a compliment, and the other took it as such.

"It is a pleasure to hear you say so, Sir," he replied, with a quick flush; "but if my success depends on my name being Adair, I shall not be a wrangler at all. My name is—or was—Burke."

"Then why did you change it?" inquired the Canon, with mild surprise. He knew it was not for the usual reason—an inheritance—for Adair was a Sizar, and far from rich.

"To please a patron, Sir Charles Adair."

The bitterness of the young man's tone was excessive; if you could have seen his eyes, which, however, were bent down, you would have read in them more than bitterness—hate. The Canon's handsome face softened like a girl's. "A patron," he said; "a patron may, however, be also a friend."

"This one is not, or rather was not," replied the young man, curtly. "I have done with him, or, as I should perhaps put it, he has done with me."

"And have you no friend?" inquired the Canon, gently.

"No friend but you, Sir. My parents are dead; they left me nothing but a name, and that"—here he uttered a sharp sigh, as it seemed involuntarily—"has been taken away from me."

"Your present name, however, will one day be known irrespectively of him who gave it you," said the Canon, encouragingly. "I hear from your Tutor that great things are expected of you. You will achieve reputation—fame."

"And independence," added the young man, vehemently.

"No doubt of it. To a young man of character (the Canon was thinking of his own son) dependence is thralldom. Nature herself points out to him his way in the world. But I gathered from what you said that you and your patron had parted company."

"So we have. What I have now to gain is a competence."

"Oh, I see! That sort of independence," returned the other, drily.

The young man looked amazed, then as one who, having lost his way, hits suddenly on what he believes to be the right track, he answered eagerly, "Do not think me mercenary, Sir! You do not know what poverty is."

"Quite true, quite true," said the Canon, touched by the other's tone. "I am no judge in such a case as yours."

"Moreover, it is my earnest desire to free myself from the sense of an obligation that has become intolerable."

"Ah, you want to pay this too-generous gentleman the money back that he has expended on you."

The scholar bowed his head assentingly: if his intention was to have made a favourable impression on his companion he had certainly succeeded; there was no need for him to speak.

"May I ask without impertinence—indeed, I have a reason for it—the cause of quarrel between you and Sir Charles?"

"It is only natural that you should do so, Sir," answered the young man, gravely. "If I do not answer your question you must not imagine that I am ashamed to do so. I am not afraid of any inquiry; but," here he turned scarlet, "it was a private matter."

"That means there was a lady in the case, I suppose," said the Canon, smiling.

"Yes, Sir; I was very ill-treated."

"And not by her, I dare say," smiled the Canon. "Well, my lad, we cannot all get what we want in this world, and as often as not it is better for us that we should not. I cannot say," he continued in a changed tone, "how pleased I am with your assistance in my present work. You seem to me to be the very helpmate I have been looking for. I was verifying what you had done only last night, and did not detect a single error. I do not think that the remuneration we agreed upon is a sufficient recompense for such care and accuracy. I propose to double it."

"Oh, Sir, you are too generous."

"Tchut, tchut! the benefit is mutual; you may be sure I keep the whole matter secret, as before. Nor need I add that what you have just confided to me about your own affairs will go no farther."

He spoke so rapidly that it was impossible for the other to interpose a word of thanks, but his face glowed with pleasure.

"By-the-by, you are not in the boats, are you?"

"Oh, no, Sir." The words were spoken with a cold smile, which might have almost been translated, "How should I be, since I have neither time nor money for such things."

"Then you must join us here to-morrow night. We shall have a little party to see the procession—my sister and my ward—I think I hear them this moment on the staircase; they often come to fetch me home."

While he was yet speaking the door opened, and two ladies entered the room. The elder, a tall woman of about five-and-forty, very thin and angular, but with an air of singular refinement and delicacy; the younger, a slight, fairy-like little creature, exquisitely pretty, and with a face that sparkled with expression; her hair was golden, and her eyes of hazel. But it was not at once that you noticed any such detail; her other charms were lost in her brightness.



THE SQUIRE'S FAVOURITE.

FROM THE PICTURE BY MEYWOOD HARDY.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF MR. J. P. MENDOZA, ST. JAMES'S GALLERY.

"My dear guardian," she exclaimed, "we are late, I know, but do not scold Aunt Maria, it was all my fault; for after chapel"—Here she stopped, catching sight of the young scholar.

"A friend of mine, Mr. Adair, my dear Maria." There was something in the tone of her brother's introduction which caused Miss Aldred to graciously hold out her hand instead of bowing.

"Mr. Adair, my ward, Miss Gilbert."

The girl inclined herself stiffly towards him with what was very literally scant courtesy—and while looking straight in his face contrived to carry the impression that she was unconscious of his presence. Notwithstanding all which signs and tokens, "I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Gilbert before," said Mr. John Adair, and at the same time stepped forward and held out his hand to her.

The delicate pink faded from Miss Sophy's cheek in a moment, leaving it all hly; it was evidently an unexpected rejoinder; but she took the proffered hand frankly enough, and in her bright musical voice replied, "I beg you a thousand pardons. I remember you now quite well. We met at the Bachelors' Ball, I think."

"Well, I am surprised, Adair," said the Canon. "I should have thought a ball-room was the very last place you would have been found in. However, I am glad to find you are not such a stranger as I thought you were. It is hardly necessary to say you will not forget to-morrow night; a man who can do cube roots in his head should never forget anything."

"You over-estimate my memory, Sir," said the scholar, smiling; "but (here he glanced at the young lady) I rarely forget what I wish to remember."

"I hope you don't repeat all you remember," said Miss Sophy, lightly, "or an evening with you and my dear guardian would be a little trying."

It was a flippant speech for a young girl, but it was generally admitted that Miss Sophy was flippant. The Canon, whose habits of quotation had been thus sarcastically alluded to, only smiled and shook his head.

"You need not be afraid of my repeating anything, Miss Gilbert," said the young scholar, gravely; and, backing to the door, he bowed, and left the room.

"You've frightened that young man very much, Sophy," remarked her guardian, reprovingly; "he is a mathematician, and takes everything seriously, even your pert little jokes."

"I'm so sorry," replied the girl, with a pretence of penitence; and running up to her guardian, she gave him an affectionate kiss.

You could never have guessed from her manner what was the actual fact—that, so far from frightening Mr. John Adair, that gentleman had frightened her to the verge of a fainting-fit.

(To be continued.)

OUR FISHING INDUSTRIES.

LINE-FISHING FOR COD.

The methods and apparatus for fishing in the North Sea, by long lines and baited hooks, for cod, ling, halibut, and haddocks, as practised by the smacks of Great Grimsby, are delineated in our Illustrations published this week. They are correctly described by Mr. Edmund Holdsworth, who was Secretary to the Royal Commission on Sea Fisheries twenty years ago, in a chapter of his valuable book, "Deep Sea Fishing and Fishing Boats," from which the following explanations are chiefly borrowed.

The Grimsby smacks engaged in this kind of fishery are manned by nine, ten, or eleven hands, who remain at sea till they have a fair cargo of live fish; the vessel being constructed with a "well" in the centre, to keep the fish alive. Twenty or thirty score of live cod, or of "buts," as the halibuts are called in that locality, with a large quantity also preserved fresh in ice, which may not have seemed lively enough to put into the well, have often been brought from the Doggerbank to the Fish Dock at Grimsby, by one of these smacks. The well is not an iron tank fitted into the vessel, but is a space in the hull amidships between two water-tight bulkheads built across from side to side, up to the deck; in the bottom of the vessel, at this part, are bored a number of holes, by which the sea water constantly enters and passes through the well, maintaining a continual circulation. The well is partly covered by the deck, but is opened at a wide hatchway. It was at Harwich, in 1712, that such "welled smacks" were first tried; but the Grimsby fishery is now more important. The set of long lines, or "spillers," called in some places "bulters" or "trots," provided for use in one of these smacks, consists of about one hundred and eighty, or fifteen dozen. Each line is forty fathoms long, and is armed with twenty-six hooks, at intervals of a fathom and a half along its length; but the hooks are on short lines, called "snoods," attached to the main line. These lines, when ready for use, are laid in trays, one of which is shown in one of our Artist's drawings. When all the hooks are properly baited, and it is time to cast out, the lines are tied together, making a very long line indeed, not less than 7200 fathoms, or eight nautical miles, with 4680 hooks. A small light anchor is attached to each line of forty fathoms, and a little buoy with a sort of flag, that its position on the ground may be known. At half-tide, usually, or about sunrise, the long piece is paid out, one piece of forty fathoms after another, while the smack, under easy sail, runs free and straight before the wind.

The hooks are baited exclusively with the small shell-fish (snail-like in appearance) which are commonly known as whelks; these are preferred on account of their toughness and the good hold they give to the hook. Large quantities of whelks are procured from the mud-beds off Boston and Lynn, in the Wash, and some from the Kentish shore, by small craft employed for this purpose. They use either shallow hoop-nets baited and sunk to the bottom; or baskets with a net stretched over the opening, and with a hole for the whelks to enter through the net; or trotting-lines, with little crabs fastened to them, as the whelks stick to the crabs so firmly that they can easily be drawn in. The whelks are put into bags made of netting, and are kept alive in the well of the cod-fishers' smack, until wanted. In order to use them as bait, the shells are broken, and the naked whelks are impaled on the hooks. About twenty-one quarts of whelks, called a "wash," may be required each time the cod-lines are baited.

After "shooting" or casting out the long lines, which are laid straight across the tide, so that the "snoods" with the baited hooks may drift clear of the main line, the smack will heave-to and wait until the tide has nearly done flowing. Then begins the operation of hauling in, during which the vessel makes short tacks along the course of the lines, indicated by the small buoys. The fish are instantly taken off the hooks, and the air-bladder of every fish is punctured before putting it into the well of the smack. This is done to prevent all the fish rising together to the surface in the water of the well, as the air-bladder is apt to become unnaturally inflated while the fish is struggling to escape. Those which seem not likely to live well on board the smack are killed by a blow on the nose with a short bludgeon, the man holding down the fish upon the deck with his left hand; they are then packed in

ice. It happens sometimes that some of the cod which are hooked, while yet in the sea, are attacked by the dog-fish, and are badly bitten, or killed and half devoured, leaving only their skeletons to the fishermen.

On the arrival of the smack at Grimsby Fish Dock, the live cod are taken out of the well by long-handled gaff-nets, and are placed in wooden boxes or chests, open to the water at sides and bottom, which are kept floating in the dock. Each box, made of stout battens set an inch apart, is about 7 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep, and will hold forty good-sized cod. In these boxes, the fish will live a fortnight in good condition, and some are taken out every day to be sent off by railway to the London market. One of our Artist's Sketches is that of the buyers at Grimsby inspecting the live cod for sale, in the boxes, which are lifted up alongside the hulk moored in the dock. They are killed by blows of the club, when finally taken from the water, instead of leaving them to die from the want of water, and are quite fit for crimping when they get to Billingsgate, some hours later. The cod which are captured near our shores, by hand-line fishing, are very inferior in size to those brought from the Doggerbank, and appear only half-grown. The season for the long-line cod-fishery is during the winter months, from November to February or March; but towards the end of the season it is apt to be interfered with by the trawlers. The hand-line fishing is practised from July to October, but is of secondary importance.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

"Grace Darling's Boat" is one of the most interesting objects in this Exhibition. It is, as our Illustration shows, as plain and commonplace specimen of a boat as could well be found; a small old Northumbrian coble, built so long ago as 1828. There are, close by, the finest specimens of the boat-builder's art ever seen, but they are not cared for as this is. All the visitors to the exhibition, whether of high or low degree, young or old, are alike deeply interested in it. They look at the inside and the outside, and seem never weary of examining it. They hang about it as though they expected the old boat might reveal to them something more of that story of a wreck than they at present know. It is an old and oft-told tale of the sea; but a few facts concerning it may interest some of our readers, the younger ones at any rate.

On Sept. 5, 1838, the Forfarshire, a steam-vessel of about 300 tons burden, left Hull, bound for Dundee, between which places she ordinarily traded. It was in the early days of steam navigation, and steam-ships were not so well equipped as they now are. On the night of the 6th a furious northerly gale sprang up. Her machinery became useless, and the vessel helpless. At that time she was driving through a heavy sea, right down upon a most dangerous reef of rocks which stretch out from the most easterly point of the Northumbrian coast near Bamborough Castle; they are called the Farne and Staple rocks or islands. On one of these is a lighthouse, called the Longstone Lighthouse. On that terrible night it was tenanted by three remarkable persons—William Darling, his wife, and their daughter, Grace. At midnight the girl heard the cries of drowning men and women, coming down the wind from the Hawker's rock. The Forfarshire had drifted helplessly upon this rock, had broken her back, and two thirds of her crew and passengers were drowned, or killed by being cast upon the rocks. While it was dark no help could be rendered by the inmates of the lighthouse, nor did they know the exact position of the wreck; but at daybreak they saw plainly enough the great disaster that was taking place. Grace persuaded her father to launch their little coble, and render such aid as they could to those in such fearful peril. The ebb tide was roaring through the narrow passages between the rocks; and, if the wreck was reached, it was doubtful whether they could board it; and without the aid of those on board, it would be impossible to return. If they went, they must stake their lives on the venture. Father, mother, and daughter knew all this well; for they were "of the sea," and knew its ways, its terrors, and its dangers. Yet such was the enthusiastic energy of this girl of twenty, that she not only overcame the scruples raised by her father's greater knowledge and experience, but persuaded him to accept her aid and to undertake this errand of mercy. Her mother she also persuaded to help launch the boat. In spite of wind and sea they reached the wreck, and brought back to the lighthouse nine persons, one a woman whose two children had died in her arms.

THE VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD.

There are nearly three hundred volcanoes on the globe which are believed to be still active. The commonest form of volcano is that of a conical mound, terminated by a cup-shaped depression or crater, from which fissures descend to unknown depths of the earth. Volcanoes vary in size from the little mud-mounds of the Caspian, two or three feet in diameter, to Sahama, which is 23,914 feet in height (more than a mile and a half higher than Mont Blanc). The craters of the small mounds are sometimes only an inch or two across—a few square inches in area; while the crater of Askja, in Iceland, has a circumference of nearly eighteen miles, and an area of 23 square miles; and the crater of the moon's volcano Tycho is 55 miles in diameter. Referring now to our Illustration, we may point out some of the principal facts connected with the volcanoes which are there delineated.

Sahama (23,914 ft.), the loftiest volcano in the list, is mentioned by Mr. David Forbes in a paper on the geology of Bolivia and Southern Peru. There are many volcanoes in the Andes which approach 20,000 feet. Chimborazo (21,420 ft.) is either a dormant or extinct volcano. It has never been seen in eruption. Cotopaxi (19,662 ft.), on the other hand, has frequently been in eruption. It is a beautifully regular truncated cone, which has emitted vast quantities of glassy pumice-stone and obsidian. Of nearly the same height (19,137 ft.) is Antisana, which erupted in 1590 and in 1728. Obsidian and pitch-stone are its principal products. Klitschewskaya (15,760 ft.) is a volcano of Kamtschatka, which was in eruption from 1726 to 1731, and again in 1767, 1795, and 1825. The lava is full of trachyte and obsidian, and during the eruption of 1825 it emitted ashes, steam, and highly-heated stones.

The group of the Sandwich Islands is entirely volcanic, and the large island of Hawaii has been minutely examined, and found to present many points of interest. Mauna Loa (13,760 ft.) is larger than any European volcano, and exhibits violent phases of activity. In 1843 a lava stream flowed from its summit thirty miles in length; in 1852 a vast column of vapour, ashes, and red-hot filaments of lava was thrown out to a height of 500 ft.; while, three years later, lava flowed for ten months, and reached a point more than seventy miles from the crater. The remarkable crater of Kilaua is situated at a low point (4000 ft. above the sea), on the flanks of Mauna Loa.

The Japanese islands contain many volcanic vents, among which, perhaps, Fusiyama (13,080 ft.) is the best known. It is an unusually regular cone, with a small crater less than a mile in diameter, and is stated, in Japanese records, to have been raised by a violent outburst in 236 B.C. Its eruptions

have not been frequent, only three having taken place since the tenth century.

Teneriffe is one vast volcanic mountain, and the peak (12,782 ft.) exceeds Etna in height by more than a thousand feet. It is oval in form, and roughly measures eight miles by six. During the last eruption, in 1798, it emitted a stream of volcanic glass.

Mount Etna (10,840 ft.), the most celebrated volcano in the world, has a long history. Its first recorded eruption occurred in the fifth century B.C., and its last two months ago. In 1879 a considerable eruption occurred, and a lava stream flowed seven miles from a subsidiary crater. The mountain is nearly as large as Bedfordshire. It stands alone, and the road which surrounds its base is ninety miles in length. It is largely inhabited, two cities and sixty-two towns or villages existing on its slopes. Moreover, all its operations are very carefully studied; and during this year the finest vulcanological observatory in the world will be opened not far from its summit, and nearly 10,000 feet above the sea.

Vesuvius (4165 ft.) is also a volcano of great interest. It is so near to a great city that all its operations can be watched. It has a somewhat celebrated observatory upon its sides; it is in frequent activity, and it has furnished a large proportion of the known volcanic minerals and rocks. The last great eruption was in 1872, but a considerable amount of activity has since been shown at intervals.

Hekla (5108 ft.) was last active in 1845, but in 1878 there was a considerable eruption along its ridge, about four miles from the existing craters. During the historical period no less than twenty volcanoes have erupted in Iceland. Hekla is the best known. Iceland is essentially a volcanic island, and volcanic phenomena can be studied there very readily. Stromboli (3090 ft.), although a small volcano, is of very special interest, because it is, unlike almost every other volcano, in perpetual activity; moreover, it has been watched for more than 2000 years, and the modern science of vulcanology is to a great extent due to the observations which Spallanzani made in 1788 concerning the operations which take place within its crater. Vulcano (1601 ft.), a member of the same group of Lipari Islands, is, perhaps, rather a dormant than an active volcano; still, it exhibits at intervals a considerable activity. It is long since it emitted lava, and it is now used as a source of boric acid, alum, and other materials used in various operations in the arts. Monte Nuovo (440 ft. in height, and with a crater 370 ft. in depth) is on the bank of Lake Avernus between Naples and Cape Misenum. It was thrown up by volcanic agency in two days in September, 1538.

"THE SQUIRE'S FAVOURITE."

Some artists—and the word may be used in the extended signification it has in French and Italian: that is, as including the writer and musician, as well as the painter and sculptor—possess the secret of touching us, we hardly know how, and we don't care to inquire why. Softly as a gentle wind breathing on the Æolian harp, they cause some responsive chord in our nature to vibrate, making us one with them. The Italians best express this truly artistic gift in the word *simpatia*. The most captious critic is thrown off his guard; he finds himself admiring, pleased, and satisfied; and forgets to challenge or analyse the work or his impressions of it. Generally, in the productions of such happily-constituted artists there is a harmony of keeping that gratifies and delights with something of the unconsciousness and homogeneity of nature herself. The idea or motive is not only charming in itself, but it seems to have come unsought by a felicitous accident; and it is realised with an ease that excludes all sense of effort, and with a fitness that makes us feel the work could neither have been conceived nor executed differently. The picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy that supplies our double-page engraving this week will, we think, aptly illustrate, as it has prompted, these preliminary remarks. The incident is of the simplest, yet it might furnish the leading characters for a little romance to some writer as gentle and "sympathetic" as Goldsmith, or as graphic and truthful as Fielding. Is the worthy Squire on his stout black hunter, whose face seems to bear traits of latent, habitual sadness, a widower and childless? or a lonely, disappointed old bachelor, with no prospect of an heir save in this little nephew, perhaps, or adopted son, the companion of what otherwise would be the solitary morning ride, and for whom he has bought that beautiful young white Arab? The little fellow looks as brave as he is handsome: he would canter on in front, though the pace of the big horse is brisk; and with childish carelessness he turns in his saddle to prattle to his protector; but the Squire will not allow his favourite to risk life or limb, and checks the boy's horse with the long rein he has thoughtfully provided for that express purpose. What a pretty touch this, is it not? Are not, indeed, the relations of the pair full of pleasant suggestions? These, however, we must leave for the reader to follow at his own sweet will—merely adding that the picture is in the collection at Mr. Mendoza's new "St. James's Gallery," in King-street, which we noticed the other day.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., presided last Saturday evening at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which was an occasion for the gathering of a numerous and representative assembly. In addition to the chairman, the speakers included Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Mr. Thorold Rogers, M.P., Mr. Horace White (New York), Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Lord Houghton, Sir Saul Samuel, and Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.

The Duke of Cambridge, after distributing the prizes at Cheltenham College yesterday week, observed that he should like to see every young man in the public service, as far as possible, come direct from a great school or college. No institution had done more in this way than that college, which afforded special education of a character likely to be valuable to the students in after-life.

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1. Baited smacks, with line-tray and bait-box. 2. Arrangement of the hooks on the line. 3. Outside Grimby Fish Dock. 4. Selling live cod from the cool-chests alongside the bulk. 5. Ice for the smacks. 6. Taking cod out of the well. 7. Ice-shoot, to put the blocks of ice on board the smacks. 8. Hauling in the lines. 9. Crimping. 10. Inside Grimby Fish Dock. 11. The market. 12. Killing the cod.

OBITUARY.

SIR GERALD AYLMER, BART.

Sir Gerald George Aylmer, tenth Baronet, of Donadea Castle, county Kildare, J.P., High Sheriff in 1854, died on the 25th ult. He was born May 20, 1830, the only son of Sir Gerald George Aylmer, ninth Baronet, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Feb. 8, 1878. He married, Feb. 6, 1853, Alice Hesther Caroline, daughter of Mr. Conway R. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, county Antrim, and leaves a daughter, Caroline Maria, and a son and successor, now Sir Justin Gerald Aylmer, eleventh Baronet, who was born Nov. 17, 1863. The baronetcy of Aylmer of Donadea, the second on the roll of Irish creations of baronets, dates from 1621, when, just ten years after the institution of the Order, it was conferred by King James I. on Sir Gerald Aylmer of Donadea, a scion of the Aylmers of Lyons.

SIR JAMES COCHRANE.

Sir James Cochrane, late Chief Justice of Gibraltar, died there, at Glenrocky, on the 24th ult., aged about eighty-seven. He was son of Thomas Cochrane, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Nova Scotia; was called to the Bar in 1829, appointed Attorney-General of Gibraltar in 1830, and raised in 1841 to be Chief Justice there. He retired in 1877. Sir James married, in 1829, Theresa, daughter of Colonel William Haly, and was left a widower in 1873.

SIR EDWARD SABINE.

General Sir Edward Sabine, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., member of several Foreign Orders, President of the Royal Society from 1861 to 1871, died on the 26th ult., aged ninety-four, just one day before his successor in the chair of the Royal Society, Mr. William Spottiswoode. He was fourth son of Mr. Joseph Sabine, of Tewin, Herts, and uncle of Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine-Pasley, Bart., K.C.B. This eminent man, whose services as a scientific explorer raised him high in public estimation, was with Parry and Ross in the Arctic Expeditions. He contributed largely to scientific knowledge. His valuable reports on the magnetism of the globe originated the system of magnetic observatories. He presided in 1852 at the meeting of the British Association. As a soldier, too, he was not undistinguished, and formed one of the British army in the war with the United States in 1814. His first commission in the Royal Artillery bears date 1803: that of General in 1870. He married, in 1826, Elizabeth Juliana, daughter of Mr. William Levees, of Tortington, Sussex, and was left a widower in 1879. The Portrait of Sir Edward Sabine appears in this Number of our Journal. The remains of Sir Edward Sabine were deposited beside those of his wife, who died in 1879, in the family vault at Tewin church last Saturday at noon. In accordance with the request of the venerable General, his funeral was of the plainest character.

MR. SPOTTISWOODE.

William Spottiswoode, LL.D., M.A., of Combe Bank, Sevenoaks, President of the Royal Society, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and director of the important printing office connected with his name, died on the 27th ult., at his town residence, in Grosvenor-place. He was born Jan. 4, 1825, the elder son of Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, of Broom Hall, Surrey, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. T. N. Longman, and was grandson of Mr. John Spottiswoode, of Spottiswoode, county Berwick. He married, Nov. 27, 1861, Eliza Taylor, daughter of Mr. William Urquhart Arbuthnot, Member of the Indian Council, and leaves issue. The death of this distinguished savant, so eminent in science and so earnest in the promotion of education and scientific research, is universally deplored. He was educated at Laleham, Eton, and Harrow, and graduated first class in Mathematics at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1845. He was a writer, besides, of much ability. His book of travels, his "Tarantass Journey through Eastern Russia" is full of curious and interesting information. In 1878 he was chosen President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and on the occasion of the meeting of the Association in Dublin, in 1878, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Dublin. In 1881 he delivered and published a lecture on the Electrical charge, its form and its functions. Responding to a memorial signed by the chief leading men of the day, the Dean of Westminster gave his assent to Mr. Spottiswoode's interment in Westminster Abbey, adding these words: "I recognise in the late Mr. Spottiswoode not merely a man of special scientific attainments, but one who, from his interest in and sympathy with all the many branches and departments of scientific knowledge, was peculiarly fitted to represent English science in its widest aspect, and who was at the moment of his death the chosen and honoured President of the Royal Society." The funeral in the Abbey took place on Thursday. We give the Portrait of Mr. Spottiswoode in another page of this week's publication.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Richard Buller, for fifty-three years Rector of Lanreath, Cornwall, at Pounds, Devonport, on the 19th ult.

Mr. Henry Frederic Turle, the editor of "Notes and Queries," on the 28th ult., aged forty-seven.

The Hon. Emily Hughes, daughter of the first Lord Dinorben, on the 30th ult., aged sixty-four.

Ann, Lady Darvill, wife of Sir Henry Darvill, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-three.

Captain Farquhar, of Glenesk, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, recently, in his seventy-fifth year. He organised a hospital for the garrison of Alexandria by direction of Mehemet Ali, and received the title of Bey. He was subsequently employed in the Crimean War, was at the fall of Sebastopol, and had the Crimea medal with one clasp.

Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., the High Commissioner of Canada, has assumed the duties of the office, in succession to Sir Alexander Galt.

Rigold's Panorama of the Arctic Regions, painted by the late Clarkson Stansfield, R.A., will be exhibited, under the patronage of Sir Leopold McClintock, at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall during the month of July. The committee have arranged a room to be let to Phoenix Societies, Good Templars, Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c. It is large enough to seat 200 people, and has a separate entrance from the Coffee Hall.

It is stated that the loan exhibition of pictures by old masters, which the board of manufactures at Edinburgh opened for public inspection last Saturday, contains by far the most valuable and important collection of pictures ever brought together in Scotland. The rooms in which the Royal Scottish Academy holds its annual exhibition are quite filled. There are in all 654 pictures, provided by 112 contributors, and representing 217 old masters. The Queen supplies two pictures, "The Penny Wedding" and "Blind Man's Buff." Most valuable private collections in Scotland have practically been placed at the disposal of the board.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F G F (Sheffield).—We are greatly obliged for your note and the report of the match between the Athenian Chess Club and the District Association. It was crowded out by the tournament, and is rather stale news now, but we shall be glad to hear from you again.

Tairos (Edinburgh).—Thanks for your letters and the numbers of the *Morningstar*. We handed copies of the latter to Dr. Noa and several other masters engaged in the tourney.

ZETA.—Mr. Cook's "Synopsis" is the latest work on the openings; and if you cannot obtain that through your bookseller, we are unable to assist you further. Why not subscribe to the *Chess Monthly*, 18, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; and to the *British Chess Magazine*, Trubner and Co., Ludgate-hill?

E C H (Worthing).—All moves at chess are optional save such as are necessary to avoid stalemate. In the position you describe, you can advance the Pawn or make any other legal move.

G M (Liverpool).—You can promote the Pawn to any piece (except a King), and can, consequently, have two or more Queens, three or more Rooks, Knights, and Bishops, on the board at the same time.

A BOSTONIAN.—We regret we had not space for the problems, but you should remember that this column is looked for by readers to whom the London morning papers are almost inaccessible—by many, indeed, who see no other English paper than the *Illustrated London News* from year's end to another. The error in notation of the game Tschigorin v. Steinitz arises on the second move of Black, which should have been 2. Kt to Q 3rd. As the opening is named, however, and the moves are "book" from 1 to 13, you should not have been puzzled by such a lapsus calami.

G S C (Clapham).—A good problem, but so antique in style as to present no difficulty to the solver.

J P (Caernarvon).—We have several of your problems in hand, and have addressed a report to you.

E P O B (Watlington).—The several positions shall be compared and examined.

C E T (Clifton).—Your last problem, we regret to say, can be solved by 1. Kt to K 3rd. C L C (Darlington).—It may be possible to calculate, and express mathematically, the number of different games which can be played on the chessboard; but, *cui bono?*

G W M (Manchester).—Your problem shall not be overlooked.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from H W, E P O'Brien, F O N Hopkins, O A S, H W Sherrard, E J Winter Wood, and H Allen Smith (Jersey).

PROBLEM No. 2049.—Our solvers will please to note that a White Pawn at Q 4th has been omitted from the diagram of this position.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2034 and 2037 received from John Flaxman (Warrnambool, Victoria); of Nos. 2035, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, and 2041 from An Amateur (Mauritius); of No. 2046 from Fred. E. Gibbons (Tulse) and Geo. Price (Bilfish) of Nos. 2044, 2045, and 2046 from Pierce Jones; of No. 2045 from C P (Paterson, U.S.A.) and Pilgrim; of No. 2046 from La Princesse Suzanne Athol (Brussels), G J Harborne, and Pilgrim; of No. 2047 from J A B, New Forest, Pilgrim, Jumbo, Dr F St, and Henry Wotton.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2048 received from W T Aman, Smutch, E E H, R H N B, D L A (Harrgate), F M (Edinburgh), Cant. Z Brandreth, "Olan" (Gauldalen, Norway), Shadforth, E Loudon, Leslie Lachlan, J A B, Clericus, I L Greenaway, W Hillier, H Wardell, R L Southwell, H K Awdry, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Harry Springthorpe, L Wyman, M O Halloran, D W Kell, Jupiter Junior, E Casella (Paris), G S Oldfield, A W Scrutton, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, B R Wood, S Lowndes, T H Holdon, C W Milson, F Ferris, H H Noyes, Joseph Ainsworth, H Lucas, A Wigmore, Thomas Waters, L Falcon (Antwerp), G L Mayne, A M Porter, Aaron Harper, W Dewee, G W Law, A C Hunt, R T Kemp, M Tipping, S Bullen, Ben Nevis, G Fosbrooke, C P (Paterson, U.S.A.), Trial, F B Grant, J Hall, F F (Brussels), A T Perry, W Hurst, D J Watnough, A R Street, Mereward, W Biddle, Schmucke, J R (Edinburgh), E C H (Worthing), T Kenny, Cape Xavier (Brussels), A Chapman, Nellie, W M Curtis, E I, G Gyp, J T W, Lavinia Grove, E J Winter Wood, Edmund Field, E S Ferring, B H C (Salisbury), Dr F St, C C M (Dundee), E J Posno (Haarlem), Pilgrim, Jumbo, La Princesse Suzanne Athol, M Descleres, E Featherstone, James Pilkington, C S Cox, C Oswald, W J Rudman, R Robinson, H Reeve, G Seymour, C Darragh, and G Huskisson.

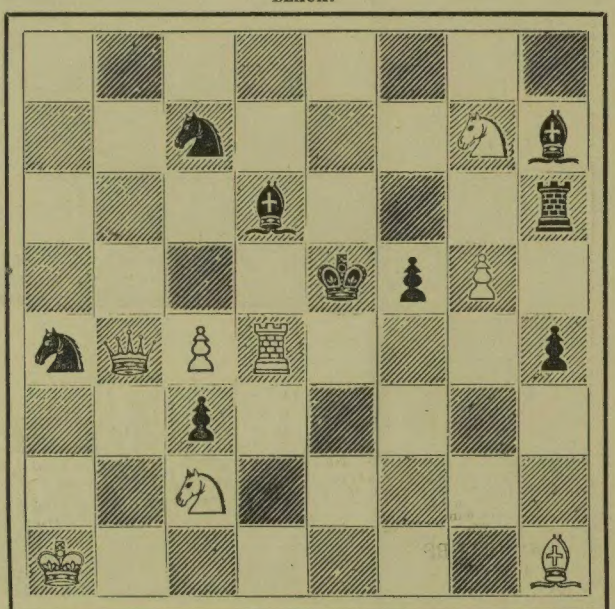
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2044.		No. 2046.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K sq	K to B 4th	1. Q to K 2nd	Any move
2. B to B 6th	Any move	2. Mates accordingly.	
3. Q or Kt mates.			
No. 2045.		No. 2047.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to B 7th	Any move	1. Q takes Q P	K takes R
2. Mates accordingly.		2. Q to Kt 6th	Any move
		3. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 2050.

By D. W. CLARK, (Barnaul, Siberia).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Blunders became common among the competitors during the last days of the International Tournament. Dr. Zukertort lost pieces like a tyro, as witnessed by his game with Captain Mackenzie, and Mr. Blackburne followed suit in his game with Herr Englisch, but it was reserved for the absolute last game in the tourney, and for M. Rosenthal to furnish the "awful" example of the mistakes of great players. As such, it is worth recording, and we append it here:—

(Four Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Herr E.)	BLACK (M. R.)	WHITE (Herr E.)	BLACK (M. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	Down to this point the game is chiefly remarkable for the iteration of moves, one side with the other, excepting, of course, the sacrifice of a Kt for two Pawns, by White, on the fourteenth move.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
4. B to Kt 5th	B to Kt 5th		
5. Castles.	Castles.		
6. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	16. This coup had the effect of surprising Herr Englisch and the spectators.	
7. B to Kt 5th	B takes Kt		
8. P takes B	P to K R 3rd		
9. R to K R 4th	B to Kt 5th	17. P takes R	Q Kt takes P
10. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	18. P to B 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd
11. R to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	19. B takes B	Q takes B
12. P to Q 4th	P to K sq	20. B takes Kt	Q to K 3rd
13. P to K sq	R to Kt 4th	21. P to K 5th	P takes P
14. Kt takes Kt P	P takes Kt	22. P takes P	Kt to B 5th
15. B takes P	P takes P	23. Q to B 3rd.	and Black resigned.
16. P takes P			

The congress of the German Chess Association will this year be held at Nürnberg, and the programme provides a master tourney, for prizes ranging from £60 to £10, and several others, including a competition in the solving of problems. The proceedings will be opened on the 15th inst., and play will be commenced on the 16th. The hours of play are from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from three to seven in the evening. We understand that Messrs. Blackburne and Mason have entered the lists of the master tourney, and that Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Hoffer will visit Nürnberg during its progress.

The annual dinner of the Ludgate-circus Chess Club was held at Anderson's Hotel on the 29th ult., Dr. Zukertort presiding on the occasion. There was a large assemblage of members and friends, and among the guests were Captain Mackenzie, Messrs. Minchin (hon. secretary of the St. George's Chess Club), Mr. Hirschfeldt, Mr. Hoffer (of the *Field*), Mr. Duffy, &c. The most interesting part of the proceedings was the presentation of the prizes to the winners of the club handicap by the chairman, who, in the course of his address, gave some excellent advice to amateurs desirous of acquiring knowledge of the game and skill in its practice. The toasts, after the usual loyal one to the "Queen and the Royal Family," included Captain Mackenzie, Mr. Minchin and the St. George's Chess Club, and Mr. Hirschfeldt. The health of the chairman was proposed, in eloquent terms, by the president of the club. Songs and recitations contributed to the entertainment of the evening.

Herr Steinitz has challenged Dr. Zukertort to play a match for £200 a side and the championship, to consist of eight or ten games, and to commence in November next. At present, we believe, Dr. Zukertort proposes to indulge in a well-earned holiday, which includes a visit to the United States, and in any case, when accepting the challenge, he is not likely to bind himself to a match four months in advance of the date fixed for playing it.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate of the will of the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington (dated June 26, 1875) was granted on the 21st ult. to Messrs. Arthur Frederick Payne, Robert Cocks, and Henry Hall, the executors. The personal estate is sworn at £135,507. The Earl devises his several estates in the counties of Stafford, Leicester, Chester, and Lancaster to the before-named gentlemen, in trust for the Countess, his widow, for her life, but subject to the payment of an annuity of £8000 to the present Earl of Stamford, his successor, to the earldom, during the life of the Countess, and to other charges for the payment of his debts, legacies, &c. Subject to the Countess's life interest, the Staffordshire property is devised to Miss Catherine Sarah Payne (daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Payne, Rector of Enville, and recently married to Sir Henry Foley-Lambert, Bart.), in strict settlement. The Leicestershire property, after the Countess's life estate, is devised to his niece, Mrs. Katherine Henrietta Duncombe (wife of Arthur Duncombe, Esq.), in strict settlement. The Cheshire property (comprising Dunham Massey and estates in the parish of Bowdon) is devised, after the Countess's life estate, to the present Earl of Stamford, in strict settlement. The Lancashire estate (comprising the estates in the parishes of Ashton-under-Lyne and Mottram-en-Longendale) is vested in the said trustees, subject to the Countess's life estate, for the purpose of paying off all charges and incumbrances on the several estates of the late Earl, and is ultimately devised to the said Lady Lambert.

The will (dated July 23, 1870) of Mr. Edward Cazalet, formerly of St. Petersburg, but late of Fairlawn, Tonbridge, and No. 4, Whitehall-gardens, merchant, who died on April 21 last, at Constantinople, was proved, on the 5th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Sutherland Cazalet, the widow, James Archibald Marshall, Edward Henry Ebsworth, the nephew, and James Lawrence Boyd, the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £346,000. The testator leaves to his wife the furniture, effects, and plenishing in the house he bought for her at Nice, £50,000 and one fourth of the annual income of the residue of his property, but £5000 per annum at least, for all the days and years of her life; his landed estates in England and Scotland to his son, William Marshall Cazalet; £1000 to each of godchildren, the children of his brothers and sisters; £500 to each of his other godchildren who shall apply for the same within twelve months after his death; and legacies to his said nephew, executors, and son's nurse. The residue of his property he gives to all his family in equal shares.

The will (dated Jan. 31, 1883) of Mr. Richard Clowes, late of No. 67, Stockwell Park-road, Brixton, who died on March 17 last, has been proved by Richard Clowes, the son, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £56,000. The testator leaves his plate, pictures, furniture and effects, and £14,000 stock, upon trust, for his wife for life; and the residue of his estate to his said son.

The will (dated Nov. 30, 1882), with a codicil (dated Dec. 30 following), of Sir Philip Rose, Bart., J.P., D.L., late of Rayners, Bucks, and of No. 1, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Dame Margaretta Rose, the widow, Sir Philip Frederick Rose, Robert Baxter Rose, and Bateman Lancaster Rose, the sons, and George Lennox Lenox, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £31,000. The testator gives to his wife the furniture and effects of his town residence, a horse, carriage, and harness, £500, and the use of his mansion-house of Rayners, with the furniture, plate, and effects for life, and he makes up her income, with what she will receive under settlement, to £2000 per annum; £200 to the Incumbent and Churchwardens of St. Margaret, Tyler's Green, Chipping Wycombe, the income to be distributed annually, on or about Sept. 16 (his wife's birthday), in bread, meat, clothes, and money, to three deserving and indigent poor attending the said church; £100 to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, of which he had been for so many years hon. secretary; and other legacies. He appoints to his younger children portions out of moneys held under settlement. The settled estates descend to his eldest son, Philip Frederick, for life, with remainder to his son Philip Vivian. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his eldest son.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 18, 1883) of Mr. Ashton Wentworth Dilke, late of No. 1, Hyde Park-gate South, and of Wine Office-court, Fleet-street, who died on March 12, at Algiers, have been proved by Henry Fielding Dickens, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £26,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife the furniture and effects at his private residence, but makes no further provision for her, as she is sufficiently provided for by settlement; to his brother, Sir Charles W. Dilke, such article or pair of articles of his as he may choose in remembrance of him; and legacies to his executor, employés, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate, including the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, his share in the *Referee* newspaper, and his printing business, all of which his executor is fully empowered to carry on, is to be held upon trust for his children, in equal shares.

The will (dated June 4, 1874), with a codicil (dated Nov. 14, 1876), of Lieutenant-General Edward Segar, C.B., who died on March 30 last, at Scarborough, has been proved by Edward Segar, the nephew, and Mrs. Jane Emily Sophia Paynter, and Miss Florence Wallena Segar, the daughters, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Jane Emily Segar, £500, and the use of his household furniture and effects and an annuity of £600 for life or widowhood; the residue of his property is to be divided between his children, in equal shares.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin, of the will (dated May 4, 1869), with two codicils (dated April 17, 1872, and April 7, 1879), of Colonel the Right Hon. Thomas Edward Taylor, P.C., M.P., late of Ardgillan, Balbriggan, in the county of Dublin, and of No. 99, Eaton-square, who died on Feb. 3 last, to Mrs. Louisa Harrington Taylor, the widow, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Chambre Hayes Taylor, K.C.B., and Mr. Ion Trant Hamilton, M.P., the executors, has been sealed in London, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland exceeding £21,000. The testator gives to his wife £500 and all his diamonds; and he settles his estates, charged with £40,000 in favour of his younger children, on his eldest son, Edward Richard. The piece of plate presented to him by his Parliamentary friends, and the two other pieces purchased by him to go therewith, are made heirlooms to go with his Meath estates. The residue of his property he leaves to his said son.

It is intended to open the Columbia Fish Market on the 10th inst. for the sale of fish from Hull, Grimsby, Lowestoft, and other places.

The River Wear Commissioners have agreed to proceed forthwith with the construction of piers at the harbour mouth, at a cost of £300,000, which, when completed, will provide a depth of water of nearly 40 ft., practically making Sunderland a harbour of refuge.

This case, which appeals to the hearts of one and all alike, independent of religious opinions and convictions, is most kindly and strongly recommended by Christians of all sects, as well as Jews, including the following names:-

Rev. H. Adair, Ph.D., M.A.	Rev. R. Bobb's, D.D.
Rev. E. Kendall, M.A.	Rev. R. Henry Roberts, B.A.
Rev. G. F. Naeher, D.D.	Rev. A. D. Robinson, M.A.
Rev. Walter Morison, D.D.	Rev. R. Towers.
Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, D.D., and many others.	

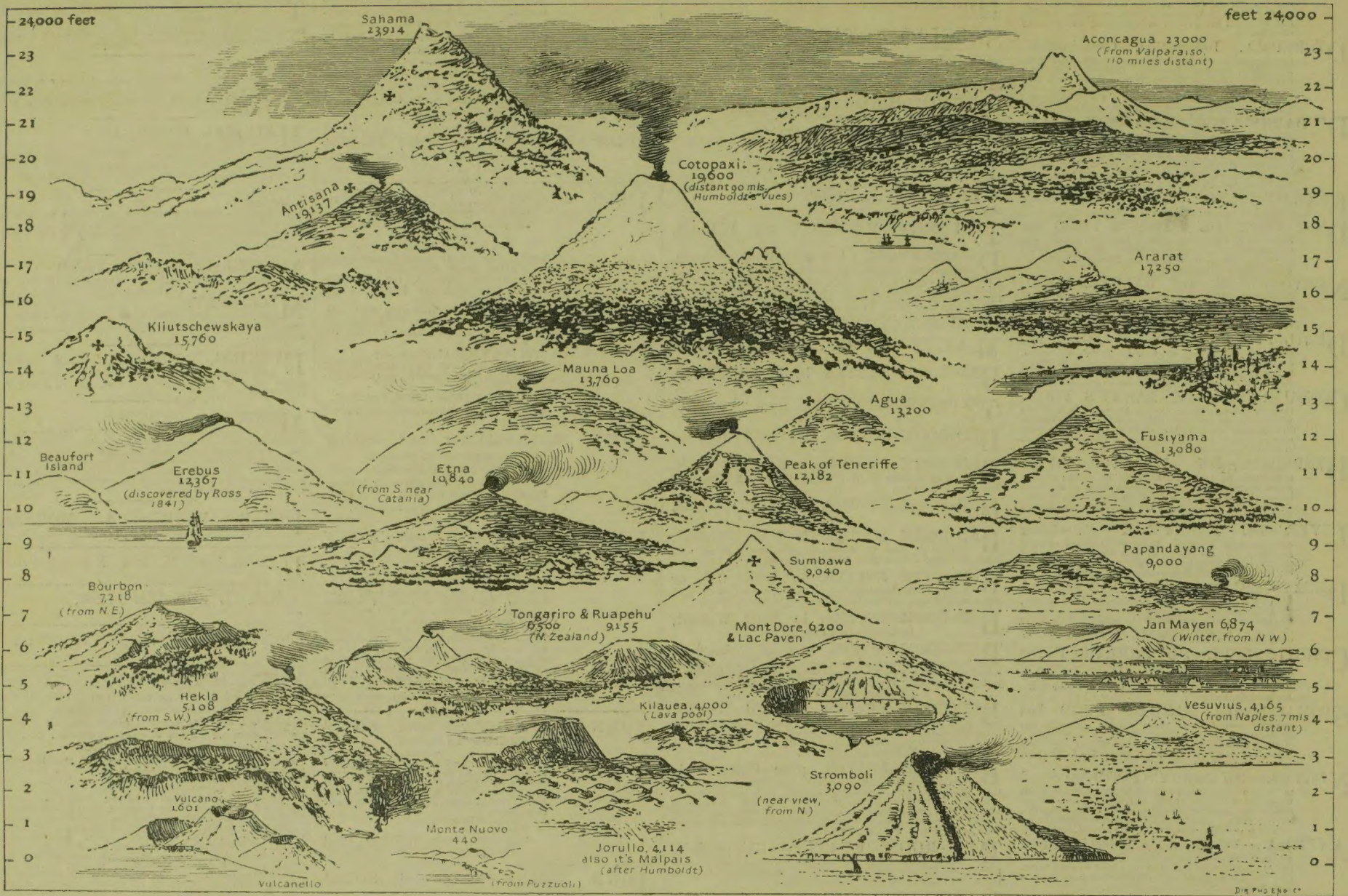
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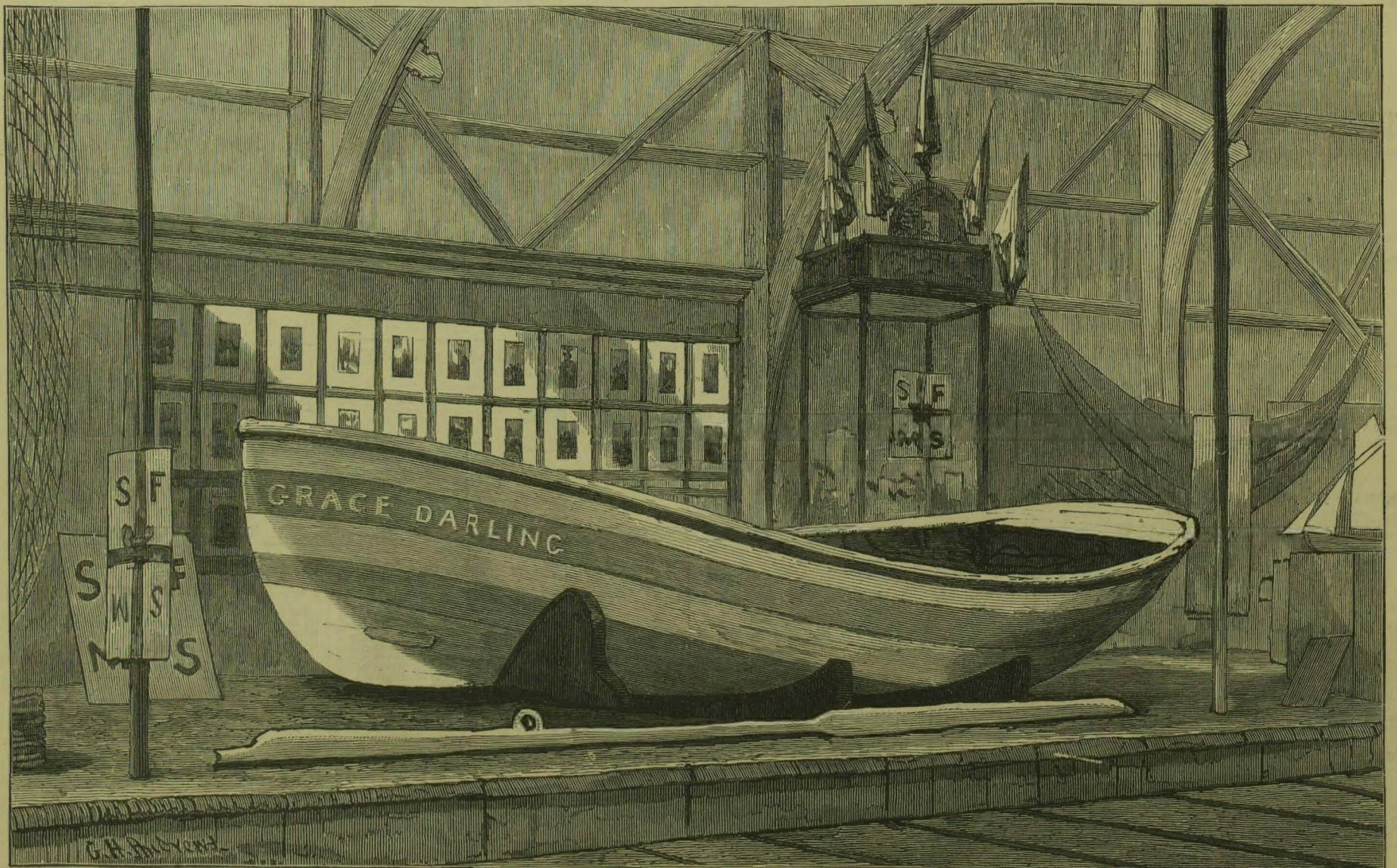
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